DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; exceptionally severe northeast gales.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,541. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c.
Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c.
Cash cotton, 7⅜c.

FOREIGN.—The British forces at Ladysmith yesterday attacked the Boers, who were strongly posted about three miles from that town. A four hours' battle ensued, in which the British losses were 90 or 100, while that of the burghers is placed at a larger number. The Boer guns were silenced by Gen. White's artillery, but the latter withdrew his forces after the engagement. Princess Isabelle of Orleans, sister of the Duke of Orleans, was yesterday married to Prince Jean of Orleans. Preparations are being made for the visit of Kaiser Wilhelm to England. British officials, fearing that the Chinese reformer, Kang-Yu-Wei, is on board the steamer Empress of India, have sent torpedo boat destroyers to Woo Sung to prevent the Chinese from searching the vessel. Belgian's soldiers under Capt. Mohun, an American, killed 300 cannibals and wounded 600 at Sanguli, Africa, in July. Mill owners in Bombay have decided to work only four days a week. It is asserted that all the prosecutions before the French Senate High Court will fail. A dispatch from Santiago de Chile says Biela's comet was not sighted there.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Miners who arrived at San Francisco from Cape Nome brought over $2,000,000 in gold.

Vice President Hobart suffered a relapse late Sunday night and lies in a critical condition at his Paterson home.

Admiral Dewey yesterday announced his engagement to Mrs. W. B. Hazen, widow of Gen. Hazen.

The father of E. F. Berkley, the Cornell student who was drowned while going through horse play preparatory to initiation in the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, will institute an inquiry into the affair.

Page 2.

Mrs. Corinne Brown of Chicago called the petition against Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah "sentimental twaddle."

Page 3.

R. B. Jennings, Treasurer of the Broadway cable line of St. Louis, was robbed while on a car in that city of $1,043 in cash and $48,750 in checks. The thieves escaped.

Samuel Prince, President of the Central Federated Union and Tammany candidate for the Assembly in the Sixteenth District, was mobbed by Socialists while making a speech.

Page 4.

Gov. Roosevelt has issued his Thanksgiving Day proclamation.

Sixty lives were lost among the crews of the fishing fleet from Gloucester, Mass., in the past year.

C. B. Orvis, the Pennsylvania oil operator, who was arrested in Chicago on a charge of forgery, started for Pittsburg in the custody of an officer.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, the widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt, yesterday filed a waiver of citation and gave formal consent to the probate of her husband's will.

W. J. Hawkins, a young lawyer of Rochester, was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and six months for forgery and grand larceny in the first degree.

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, replied to criticisms of the attitude of the organization in the Nineteenth Assembly District in opposing Mr. Mazet.

Diedrich von Soosten reported yesterday the loss of $9,000, stolen from a tin box which he kept under a piano lid. The police are looking for a young man who was a caller on his niece yesterday morning.

Page 7.

George Bartle, the oldest clerk in the State Department and "Keeper of the Great Seal," died in Washington.

The burial of Gen Guy V. Henry took place at Arlington. The President and several members of the Cabinet were present.

"Tom" Hayden, a negro, was lynched by a mob at Fayette, Mo. He had killed a white man in a fight over a game of craps.

Page 8.

Washington Republican politicians are discussing the name of Gen. Fred Grant for the Vice Presidency nomination, in view of Mr. Hobart's serious illness.

Page 11.

The budget of the greater city for 1900 was confirmed at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. The total amount to be raised is over $80,000,000, a decrease over the amount required this year.

Page 14.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reserved decision on the application of the Rapid Transit Commission to reduce the amount of the contractor's bond.

A company has been formed by Englishmen to operate paper mills in Canada in competition with the International Paper Company. In the interest of the new concern the Dominion Government may raise the stumpage tax on Canadian wood, on which American manufacturers depend for their supply, unless this Government lowers the duty on paper.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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APPEAL TO NEBRASKA VOTERS.

Republicans Ask If Electors Like to Have Aguinaldo Praying for Success of Their Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 30.—Orlando Tefft, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has issued the following proclamation to voters:

"The voters of this State have a serious responsibility placed upon them this year. Conditions have changed materially since 1896; it is a question for voters to decide as to whether they believe the conditions are the result of the change of policies in the Government.

"The actions of the Republican Party this year are above criticism. The State ticket, which it has presented for your consideration is absolutely so. Judge Reese was nominated without any solicitation on his part. What a contrast to his opponent! Frantically seeking after the nomination, making his plans, and bending his energies for years to secure it, it was necessary for Mr. Holcomb to call in at the last moment the assistance of Mr. Bryan to stifle the voices of those whose consciences revolted at the suggestion. He is now going about the State appealing for votes, lowering the dignity which should attach to the office of Supreme Court Judge. In National affairs the Republican Party is right. Its policies have blossomed into prosperity. You are enjoying the fruits of this prosperity. Can you do anything but sustain such policies? The contrast in conditions is great and challenges your serious attention. You are personally interested.

"The country has confidence in the wise administration of President McKinley. Can you have confidence in Mr. Bryan as a statesman when you look back over his career, and take note of his prophecies, and remember, as you must, that not one of his predictions has ever been fulfilled? You will remember that in all his speaking over the country, and he has been in all parts of it, he never had anything to say in advertising the grand resources of the State of Nebraska. Still you are asked to vote for Governor Holcomb, not because of his fitness for the position to which he aspires, (because he is absolutely unfit, not only in point of ability, but his integrity has been seriously questioned,) but for Bryan's sake.

'Do you like to have Aguinaldo praying for the success of the party with which you vote, or do you believe that the flag of the Republic carries with it freedom, education, intelligence, and all the ideas which tend to uplift humanity?"

FERRYBOAT SINKS IN NORTH RIVER

Chicago of the Pennsylvania Line Run Down Near Her Slip.

ONE KNOWN TO HAVE DIED

Cut in Two by a Coastwise Steamer She Sinks Almost at Once.

WILD PANIC ABOARD

Men, Women and Children Struggle in the River as the Police Boats Hurry to the Rescue—Accident Happened Early This Morning.

The double-decked ferry-boat Chicago of the Pennsylvania Railroad Cortlandt Street line was run down and sunk near her New York slip in the North River by the steamship the City of Augusta, of the Savannah Line, at 12:35 this morning.

She sank within a few minutes.

There were between thirty and forty passengers aboard, and it is known that one person was lost.

Capt. Durham of the Chicago said that the only one of his crew who is unaccounted for is a fireman named Vroom.

There is no list of the passengers, however, and the loss if any among them is impossible to ascertain.

The scene following the crash was a terrible one.

There was a mad rush for life preservers, and the fact that the boat was not crowded alone averted a horrible calamity.

The passengers leaped from the sinking boat in all directions.

A few of the stronger succeeded in swimming to the New York shore. Tugs, fireboats, and numbers of small boats had responded to the Chicago's whistles and aided in the work of rescue.

CAPT. DURHAM'S STATEMENT.

The Chicago sank in about thirty feet of water, leaving only a few feet of her deckhouse and funnel out of water.

Capt. Durham said that he left Jersey City on his regular 12:30 trip. When the Chicago was about in midstream he saw the City of Augusta coming up the river near the New York shore. He says that he gave two whistles, meaning that he would cross her bows.

His signal, he says, was answered, and he thought understood. He went ahead, expecting the coaster to slacken speed.

The City of Augusta hit the Chicago just abaft the paddle box, tearing a great hole in her hull.

"I felt her begin to settle at the stern," said Capt. Durham, "and knew that there was no chance of getting her into the slip."

There were several teams aboard, and all of these were lost. One wagon, it is said, belonged to the Adams Express Company, and contained about $8,000 worth of silver.

August Windeborn of 197 Union Street, Jersey City, was in the men's cabin. He just had time to seize a life preserver and leap overboard, getting away before the boat went under.

He says men and women, and some children were in the water all about him. He made his way to the Liberty Street dock.

H. W. Bible, who has an office at 302 Broadway, had a like experience.

He jumped overboard with a life preserver. He saw four women struggling in the water near by, but was unable to help them.

He was picked up by a lifeboat and taken ashore. He was taken to 100 West Street and given dry clothes and stimulants, and later was driven away in a cab by some friends.

The following passengers are known to have been rescued:

R. CARL BEHENROTH, 169 Furman Street, Brooklyn.

IRVIN DORT, 167 Furman Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN CASPERFIELD, 167 Furman Street, Brooklyn.

PETER BUNTE, 167 Furman Street, Brooklyn.

The above are sailors whose ships are in the United States Navy Yard.

GEORGE RAY, Newark.

JOSEPH WEIGER, 415 East Ninth Street, New York.

ANTHONY WALL and his wife, 101 West Ninety-sixth Street, New York.

JOHN F. COYNE of the Kings County District Attorney's office.

ALEXANDER WEIR of the Kings County District Attorney's Office.

CHARLES PLUMMENS of 40 Commerce Street, Newark.

At 2:10 A. M. the steamboat squad had recovered one body.

NO TIME TO LAUNCH BOATS.

The five or six persons who started from the lower deck assisted each other in getting ashore.

One or two were without life preservers, but they all aided each other, and succeeded in getting to the pier safely. There was loud shouting for help, the people on the boat calling for small boats to come to their assistance.

No small boats were launched, however, probably owing to the brief period of time which elapsed between the cutting in two and sinking.

The Savannah liner was evidently coming up the river at the time of the accident, while the ferryboat Chicago was headed straight across from the New Jersey shore for the New York slip.

E. Scherbon and wife of Brooklyn climbed up on the pilot house and were taken aboard a tug.

ENGINEER STOOD BY.

John McNamara, a deckhand, helped one of the three women passengers to don a life preserver. She then jumped into the river and was taken aboard the tug Chauncey M. Depew.

John Handfield, chief engineer of the boat, stood by his engines until the water covered the dynamo. He then climbed over the cylinder head to the deck.

Others rescued are:

Dr. OSCAR WATSON, of the Associated Press.

JAMES WAGNER, bootblack on Chicago.

LOUIS HOUGH, 61 Claremont Street, Jersey City.

JOSEPH F. HUNTER, 167 York Street, Jersey City.

WALTER F. BOYNE, First and Erie Streets, Jersey City.

DR. WATSON'S STORY.

Dr. Watson was one of the few passengers who could tell a coherent story.

"We were just about to enter the slip," he said, "when we were run down. There were about forty people on the ferryboat besides the crew. I saw four women and one little boy. The latter was with his father, who appeared to be an Italian.

"I should think the boat sank within seven minutes. I did not get a life preserver, but when I saw she was going down, plunged overboard and swam for the shore.

"Five men swam alongside of me. They had life preservers. There was a strong ebb tide.

"The water was very cold.

"I was almost ready to give up when I reached the pier. There seemed to be no panic. We did not think the Chicago was going to sink. When we saw the water coming up, everybody ran for the upper deck. The boat that ran us down did not lower her boats. No boats were lowered from the Chicago."

HELD TO THE WRECK.

Louis Hough's story differs in some details from that told by Dr. Watson. He says he and his two companions, Hunter and Bowne, were able to cling to half of the ferryboat for twenty minutes, that it did not sink for that length of time, and they were then taken off by the tugboat Depew.

"Perhaps it wasn't that long," said Hough. "But to us who were soaked to the skin and chilled to the marrow it seemed like twenty hours instead of minutes.

"The liner was into the Chicago's vitals before we knew what had happened. Her chains were caught in the jagged splinters and helped to hold the ferryboat afloat."

James Canovan, a deck hand, who came to the New York side about 1:30 o'clock this morning, told his story of the accident:

"I was standing on the lower deck with John McNamara and Fireman Vroom," he said. "We saw the liner coming for us. Vroom wanted to jump, and a number of passengers rushed to the front of the deck and wanted to jump also. I told them to wait until the life preservers could be gotten out.

FIRE STARTED BELOW.

"As soon as the crash came the boat began to sink rapidly. A fire started in the fireroom, but the water rushed in so rapidly that it was immediately extinguished. We stood on the lower deck until the water was up to our knees.

"We had on life-preservers, and started to swim for the shore. Eight of the party that started with me got in safely, and then John McNamara and myself swam out again and helped six more to shore. I don't know what became of the seven wagons which were aboard.

"Two of them were Adams Express wagons, and one of them was said said to contain $8,000. One of the other wagons was a milk wagon, and four were farmers' wagons. The tug Chauncey M. Depew picked up fourteen men and one woman.

CITY OF AUGUSTA DOCKS.

The City of Apgusta, after the collision, pushed the Chicago into her slip as far as possible, and then drew away. She lay off the pier for quite a few minutes, and then dropped down stream, off Pier A, by order of the police.

It is not known whether or not she was badly damaged.

WARNING WHISTLES BLOWN.

John McNamara, 714 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, a member of the crew, said:

"The boat was about 100 yards from the New York slip. The Chicago blew two whistles, but received no answer. A few moments later the City of Augusta blew five or six alarm whistles.

"The Chicago held her course and was struck on the starboard side just abaft of the wheel. The liner crashed through to the Chicago's engine room.

"There was no question of right of way, so far as the Chicago is concerned. The City of Augusta couldn't have seen her. Capt. Durham of the Chicago has been thirty-five years as Captain."

Seven wagons and teams were lost. One belonged to the Adams Express Company, and had $8,000 worth of silver in it. Another belonged to L. Worth & Co of Newark. The driver of the second wagon was George Roy, who was rescued.

Among the passengers were a number of Swedes and Poles, who had been on a visit to New Jersey. When the collision occurred they jumped and swam ashore. They were put to bed in the Glen Island Hotel, corner of Cortlandt and West Streets. Among them were John Olsen, William Saint, John Robinson, Eben Robinson, Carl Bebemoth, Ivan Dart, and John Casperfeld. They reside at 167 Furman Street, Brooklyn.

Henry Blenner, one of the passengers on the Chicago, when seen at the Glen Island Hotel early this morning, said: "I was visiting some friends in Newark, and boarded the Chicago about 12:30 P. M. When we started there were probably 150 persons on board.

"I was in the front of the boat, watching a sailing vessel, when there was a horrible crash and I felt a sensation as if the boat was sinking.

"I ran to the cabin, but it was even then half full of water, and the other boat which had run into us seemed to be making the trouble worse in her efforts to clear. Then one of the deckhands shouted to me, and, along with half a dozen others, I got into a boat with him.

"There were women shrieking on the other side of the boat, but we could not get near them.

"As we pulled away we saw the boat which did the damage pass up the stream. The Chicago seemed to be cut right in two, and we saw her sink before we reached the ferryhouse."

CHIEF ENGINEER'S STORY.

Chief Engineer John Penfield of the Chicago said:

"I was in the engine room when the crash came. I had a very narrow escape. A splinter six inches thick and sharp as a lance was thrust through the wall less than a foot from where I was leaning watching my engine. I staid until the water put out the fires. Then I crawled out over the cylinder head and got aboard the tugboat Depew."

G. A. HOBART HAS A RELAPSE.

Vice President's Long Illness Suddenly Becomes Critical—Law Partner Fears He Will Die.

PATERSON, N. J.—Oct. 31.—Vice President Garret A. Hobart, who has been ill ever since the close of the last Congress, is now very weak.

He had last night a succession of choking periods, resulting from an imperfect action of the heart, an old affliction, complicated with inflamation of the stomach.

At 10:30 P. M. last night word came from the sick room that Vice President Hobart was conscious and had recognized those about his bed. It was stated that no immediate danger was feared. In fact, the general impression seemed to be that Mr. Hobart would at least live through the night.

No one is admitted to Mr. Hobart's house. All callers are referred to Dr. Newton for replies, and only Mrs. Hobart and her son are allowed to see the sick man.

Hobart Tuttle was kept busy replying to telegrams of inquiry during the day. Among those who wired to know Mr. Hobart's condition were Secretary to the President Porter, Senators Kean and Sewell, and a number of others.

A. A. Wilcox, Mr. Hobart's lifelong friend and law partner, said this evening he did not think the Vice President had long to live.

At 1:05 o'clock this morning Dr. Newton, his wife, and Hobart A. Tuttle were summoned to the residence of Vice President Hobart. No word comes from the sick chamber, but the summoning of these persons is not regarded as a favorable indication.

At 3:30 A. M. the house of Vice President Hobart, which had been in darkness a considerable portion of the night, was lighted up from the top floor to the basement. Policemen were on guard in front of the residence, and everything pointed to some serious condition in the sick chamber.

J. E. SEARLES'S PURCHASE.

Buys Three Big Iron Plants in Minnesota—$2,000,000 to be Invested.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 30.—The purchase of the steel plant at West Superior, the Ironton plant, and the big car works at Duluth was closed to-day, and they are now the property of John E. Searles of New York, who has determined to go into the manufacture of iron on a large scale. The cost of the plants and the expense of putting them in operation amounts to $2,000,000.

The plant at Superior will be made a Bessemer plant and the plant at Ironton will be made an open-hearth steel plant. A number of open-hearth furnaces are being put in. The plants will use 500 tons of iron every day. The entire output of the Duluth blast furnace recently started here, amounting to 200 tons a day, has been contracted for. For manager of the plant Horace W. Lash has been chosen. He was the manager of the Minneapolis Rolling Mill before it was sold to the Republic Iron and Steel Company. At the Duluth works railroad cars will be manufactured, and the plant will be put in operation within sixty days. The other plants will be utilized for the manufacture of steel plate, structural and bridge steel, and all kinds of mercantile steel, including wire. Twenty-five hundred men will be employed.

"Stonewall" Jackson's Widow Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 30.—Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson, widow of the famous Confederate General, is in destitute circumstances near Charlotte, N. C. Aid was asked to-day of all Confederate Camps and Daughters of the Confederacy throughout the State and over $1,000 has been subscribed.

DEWEY TO BE A BENEDICT

Admiral Will Be Married to the Widow of Gen. Hazen.

DATE OF WEDDING NOT SET

Bride-Elect Is the Sister of John R. McLean and Resides with Her Mother in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Admiral Dewey announced to some of his more intimate friends to-night the fact of his engagement to Mrs. W. B. Hazen of this city.

Mrs. Hazen is the widow of Gen. Hazen, formerly Chief Signal Officer of the army, who died Jan. 16, 1887, and is a sister of John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. She has no children, her only son having died last year, and since her husband's death has made her home with her mother. She is a woman of large means, about forty years of age, and popular in the social circles of Washington.

The date for the wedding has not been fixed.

The news of this engagement was first heard in the East some time ago, but was denied. The Admiral's announcement settles it. It will be remembered that the first persons Dewey called on in Washington were Mrs. Washington McLean and her daughter. He has known the family for many years. The first one to hear of the engagement from the Admiral was ex-Secretary Herbert, who is perhaps his warmest friend. Later in the afternoon the Admiral could not refrain from telling it to a delegation of Tennesseeans who had come to ask him to be present when the Tennessee volunteers returned to Nashville.

To-night's information also said that the engagement was common talk at the Lafayette Square Theatre, where Admiral Dewey occupied a box with Secretaries Long and Hitchcock and their daughters. There were many distinguished persons in the house, and several of them, including Rear Admiral Schley, visited Dewey's box and openly congratulated him. The house rose and cheered when he did so.

THE NEWS REACHES CINCINNATI.

Announcement of the Admiral's Engagement Excites Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30.—News was received from Washington to-night that Admiral Dewey had announced his engagement to Mrs. Hazen, the daughter of Mrs. Washington McLean, and the sister of the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate of Ohio.

The receipt of the official news excited lively interest here, where the McLeans, in spite of their long residence in Washington, are social leaders. Mrs. Hazen, although having been in partial retirement since the death of her husband, has been seen here several times at functions, and of late in Washington has assisted her mother, whose social affairs take up so much of her time. The bride-to-be and her family are among the best-known people in this State.

DEWEY CURBED THE POET.

Forbade Col. Hopkins to Mention the Presidency at the Washington Dinner Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Admiral Dewey is receiving credit here for another manifestation of sound judgment and appreciation of the proprieties. On Saturday night, at the Metropolitan Club, as has been reported, a dinner of twenty-two covers, given just before Dewey, then Commodore, sailed for the Asiatic station, nearly two years ago, was repeated with twenty of the original twenty-two present.

At the original banquet Col. Archibald Hopkins, a friend of Dewey, read a prophetic poem toasting the departure of the Commodore and predicting his return under an Admiral's flag. It had been given out that last Saturday's dinner would be characterized by more poetical prophecy, with respect to the Presidency.

The dinner passed, and was throughout an enjoyable renewal of old companionship, but the verses read by Col. Hopkins in honor of the returned guest dealt only with the "Admiral."

No reference was made to the Presidency in any toasts or informal conversation. The absence of political prophecy was due to a strong hint from the Admiral that he would regard the suggestion of his name in connection with the Presidency as in bad taste and disrespectful to him.

DEWEY'S SHORT MARRIED LIFE.

His Wife, Daughter of Gov. Goodwin of New Hampshire, Died in 1872.

The only period of married life in Dewey's career was a short but happy one. It was in 1866, while stationed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, still young in the service, but having made himself one of its most distinguished younger officers during the war just closed, that he met Susan Goodwin. Miss Goodwin was the daughter of Ichabod Goodwin, Governor of New Hampshire. Her hand was sought by many among them naval officers of high rank. George Dewey, like many others, fell in love with her, and courted her persistently, undeterred by the seeming odds against him. His own commanding officer, Commodore Rhinds, was his most formidable rival, but he had to aid him the liking of Gov Goodwin. Whether her father's feelings moved her or not, at least Miss Goodwin rewarded Dewey's perseverance by accepting him in the Summer of 1867.

The marriage took place in October of that year. Months of happy wedded life followed it. Then Dewey received the command of the Colorado, the flagship of the European squadron. This post separated him from his wife for two years. Returning, he was appointed to the command of the Narraganset, and passed the greater part of two years with his wife at Newport. It was on Dec. 23, 1872, that George Goodwin Dewey, his only child, was born. Five days afterward Mrs. Dewey died. The death was a source of great and lasting grief to her husband, and even now, it is said, he permits the mention of her name to only his most intimate friends, and the traces of his sorrow are seen in his manner when speaking of her.

It was five years after his wife's death that Dewey, while stationed in Washington as Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, met Miss Virginia Lowery. She was the daughter of Archibald Lowery, a prominent citizen of Washington. Dewey showed his admiration openly. His only rival was "Jack" Brunetti, an Attaché of the Spanish Legation. In spite of her father's wishes and Dewey's urgent wooing, Miss Lowery refused the sailor's repeated offers, and married Brunetti. She has recently returned to Washington, her husband, now the Duc d'Arcos, having become the Spanish Ambassador to this country.

DEWEY IS IN HIS NEW HOME.

Admiral Removes His Trunks to the House Bought by the People.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Admiral Dewey to-day took possession of his new home. The last of the furniture was arranged in the new house to-day, and the Admiral's trunks were brought up from the apartments he has been occupying at the Everett.

Dewey Arch Sub-Committees Named.

The Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch made public yesterday the report of the Committee on Organization. This committee has appointed about seventy-five sub-committees, made up of representative men in the various branches of business. A perusal of the list shows that while every conceivable sort of business is represented, many of the professions are omitted. The lawyers and architects have sub-committees, but the physicians, clergymen, teachers, actors, and some others will miss the especial opportunities for contributing to the fund which these committees offer unless additions are made to the list given out yesterday.

Guilty of Stealing Olympia Trunks.

Francis J. McKelvey was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree yesterday in General Sessions. McKelvey is a truckman by occupation, and when Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia was at anchor in the North River he presented a spurious order for three trunks belonging to Lieutenant Edward O. Perkins and Paymaster's Clerk M. W. Creagh. The trunks were delivered to McKelvey and then disappeared.

FRENCH ROYALISTS MAY WIN.

The Conviction Prevails that the Prosecutions Before the Senate High Court Cannot Succeed.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The ultimate failure of the case before the High Court of the Senate in which Déroulède and a number of Nationalists and Royalists are implicated on the charge of plotting the restoration of the monarchy was said from the very first to be likely, and to-day's proceedings continue to justify the prediction.

The committee of the Senate has decided that there is no evidence against any of the prisoners of attempting to carry their plot, even if it existed, into execution, and four of them, including Georges Thiebaud, the representative of Prince Napoleon's aspirations, obtain their absolute discharge. Fourteen remain to be tried for plotting, but the question is an open one whether the Constitution, so far as it applies to the Senate, gives it jurisdiction in this matter. Should the Senate decide in the negative the prisoners will go before the Assize Court and then their acquittal is absolutely certain.

But it is probable that the Auteuil riot, in which President Loubet's hat was bruised, will be interpreted as the commencement of the execution of the plot. The President of the Senate is credited with the intention of adopting this view and proposing it to his colleagues, but the Auteuil riot also comes under the category of chose jugée, as did Déroulède's outburst at Neuilly, so that conviction will be difficult. The introduction of Loubet's personality seems a further obstacle. Therefore, the Senate, sitting as a police judicial court, seems again destined to drink the cup of ridicule to the dregs.

$2,000,000 FROM CAPE NOME.

Miners Arrive at San Francisco on the Bertha from St. Michaels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The steamer Bertha arrived here today from St. Michaels with 375 passengers, most of whom are from the Cape Nome district. The aggregate gold brought by the Bertha's passengers is placed at over $2,000,000. The miners say the district is far richer than the Klondike, though not so healthy. The sanitary conditions are reported to be worse than at Dawson.

The Bertha brought down the body of Fred Claffin, who committed suicide at Cape Nome on account of sickness. Caffin was formerly a resident of Omaha, but went to the north in search of gold with his brother and had been successful.

Several of the Bertha's passengers are suffering from typhoid-pneumonia, and were removed to hospitals.

All the available claims for a great distance around Nome have been located, and people are flocking there from Dawson. There is nothing to warrant a rush to the new district in the Spring, as new-comers will find from 10,000 to 15,000 people from different parts of Alaska ahead of them. Several rich finds are reported from adjacent districts, and claims are being located by the hundreds. A great deal of sickness prevails throughout the district.

CAR FAMINE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Factories May Be Closed Down Because of Lack of Transportation.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 30.—An inadequate supply of cars and motive power is causing great inconvenience to the manufacturers of Eastern Pennsylvania, and a number of large concerns in this section are threatened with the necessity of temporarily closing down on account of the lack of fuel and raw material. Several of the large iron furnaces are now using anthracite coal instead of coke, because their supplies of the latter are exhausted, and other furnaces will shortly be forced to do the same, unless large quantities of coke are received from the western part of the State.

The chief reason given for the scarcity of cars is that the New York Central Railroad will not send any south of their line, nor permit the Beech Creek or Fall Brook Railroads to do so, as they require all in making shipments to the lakes, which cannot be delayed until freezing weather.

4,000-Year-Old Boat in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Visitors to the Field Columbian Museum to-day sought out the Transportation Department of the big building in Jackson Park and gazed at a recent acquisition, a peculiar-shaped boat propped up on stays in one corner of the room. This crude craft, built by the Egyptians over 4,000 years ago, was used as a funeral barge during the reign of King Usertesen III. It was discovered near the pyramid of the former ruler, many miles above the mouth of the Nile.

Cuban Farmers Ask Protection.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has received a petition, signed by a number of Cuban farmers, urging protection against American corn. The farmers say they have no money to buy machinery, but have to plant by hand and to carry their produce on their backs to market, where they obtain little for it, owing to the fact that there is scarcely any duty on foreign grain. Incidentally, the farmers protest against the protective duties on oil, alleging that these are in force solely to protect one American refinery.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR LADYSMITH

British Attack Leads to a Stubborn Engagement.

THE BOER GUNS ARE SILENCED

After a Four Hours' Battle the British Forces Retire.

Latter's Losses Placed Between 90 and 100, While That of the Burghers Is Estimated to be Much Heavier.

LADYSMITH, Oct 30—6 P. M.—An advance was made by the British at dawn, with the object of shelling the Boers from the position where yesterday they had mounted a number of guns. On reaching the spot, however it was found that they had evacuated the position.

The British continued to advance, and the movement developed into a reconnaissance in force. The enemy were posted on a range of hils having a frontage of about sixteen miles.

The British force was disposed in the following order: On the right, three regiments of cavalry, four batteries of the Royal Field Artillery, and five battalions of infantry; in the centre, three batteries of the Royal Field Artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and four infantry battalions, and on the left, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment, and the Tenth Mountain Battery.

This force had been detailed to guard the left flank at a late hour last night. Gen. White's plan of operations was that, as the movement developed, the force constituting the British centre, which was disposed under cover of a kopje about three miles from the town, should throw itself upon the enemy, while the left flank was being held by the Fusiliers and the Gloucestershires. The scheme was well devised, but failed in execution owing to the fact that the Boer position which formed the objective was evacuated.

The British artillery quickly reduced the volume of the enemy's fire, but the attack delivered on the right flank was the principal one, and the column was compelled to change. The Boer attack had been silenced for a time, and the infantry advanced, covered by cavalry.

BOERS MAKE COUNTER ATTACK.

The Boers now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and, as they were in great numerical superiority, Gen. White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of the artillery, which made excellent practice.

Some shells were thrown into the town from the enemy's forty-pounders at a range of over 6,000 yards, but no damage was done. The engagement lasted several hours, and resulted, on the British side, in casualties estimated at from 90 to 100. The Boer losses must have largely exceeded this total.

The attack was admirably delivered by Gen. White's right; and the Boers were fairly driven out of one of their strongholds near Lombard's Kop. It was not possible, however, to push the success much further, as beyond that point lay a long broken ridge, affording every kind of natural cover. Of this the enemy took the fullest advantage.

British shells failed to dislodge the Boers. As the former's infantry moved forward in extended order, they came under a heavy and well-directed rifle fire, the effect of which was soon apparent. Gen. White, who was with the centre, seeing that the troops on the right were somewhat pressed, sent to their assistance the whole centre column, with the exception of the Devonshire regiment.

The battle had then lasted four hours, during which the artillery fire on both sides had been almost incessant. The naval brigade, which landed at Durban, had arrived on the scene toward the end of the fight, and immediately brought their heavy guns into play. Their practice was magnificent. At the fourth shot the enemy's forty-pounders had been knocked out of action.

The town is now, therefore, freed from apprehension of bombardment. Throughout the engagement the Boers held their ground with courage and tenacity, and, considering the intensity of the artillery fire, they must have suffered severely.

RAPID-FIRE GUNS IN ACTION.

The correspondent of The Times telegraphed the following to his paper:

"The action seemed to be proceeding most satisfactorily, when, at 7:15 A. M., the enemy in large numbers, with field guns, Maxims, and 37-millimeter guns, began to develop a heavy attack on Col. Grimwood's infantry. The cavalry brigade had moved up on our right, holding the parallel ridge over against Col. Grimwood's position, and practically acting as infantry. In the meantime our batteries kept down the siege gun fire upon Ladysmith with shrapnel.

"At 9 o'clock there seemed to be a lull, as our reserves moved up; but suddenly the engagement reopened, as the enemy on our right brought further artillery to bear. Col. Grimwood, who, with the three advance battalions, had held the ridge for five hours, suddenly fell back across the open upon our guns. The Fifty-third Battery pluckily pushed forward to cover this withdrawal. Severe casualties occurred at this phase. The Fifty-third Battery held on against a cross fire of rifles and quick-firing guns until the infantry were clear. The teams of the two guns were damaged, and the battery eventually retired, made-up teams being sent to extricate the two guns. The cavalry, remaining unsupported, were forced to fall back also.

"Then began a general retirement on Ladysmith. The guns, which had been covering the Devonshire Regiment, stoutly covered the final withdrawal. The enemy did not press, but showed themselves on their positions in great numbers, only to find that the naval brigade from the British cruiser Powerful had arrived. Two quick-firing guns were at once placed in position, under cover of a redoubt, and in five rounds they silenced the enemy's forty-pounder.

"The troops were back in Ladysmith by 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The casualties caused by the enemy's artillery were not severe. The mountain battery on the left reported that it had suffered through a stampede of mules.

"Our artillery, cavalry, mounted infantry, and volunteer cavalry behaved splendidly in difficult circumstances. Dr. Jameson and Sir John Willoughby arrived to-day and were spectators of the action."

RESULT IS INDECISIVE.

The Daily Telegraph special correspondent has cabled his paper the following account of the engagement:

"An indecisive reconnaissance occurred to-day. Gen. Sir George Stewart White advanced before daybreak (Monday) with all the available forces from Ladysmith, moving toward Tinto Inyoni. Two brigades were under Cols. Ian Hamilton and Howard, and another, with Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, went toward Bulwan, while two regiments, guided by Major Adye, marched on our extreme left beyond the old camp.

"The Boers were found to be in great force at all points. Although we had seven batteries of artillery, their fire failed entirely to crush that of the enemy, until our infantry, the Fifth Lancers, pluckily rode

across the enemy's front and feigned a retreat. This, however, failed to entice the enemy out, the Boers only replying with a shell fire.

"This flank attack so developed that Col. Hamilton had to reinforce our right with three batteries and the Gordon Highlanders, the Devonshire Regiment, and the Manchester Regiment at intervals. Our artillery then changed front, and a severe artillery duel then ensued, the guns generously supporting the reinforcing infantry, as they advanced.

"Two batteries remained in action against the twelve-pounder, and the quick firers of the naval contingent came into action. The enemy had field pieces, machine guns, and a one-hundred-pounder.

"Gen. White in the afternoon withdrew his forces upon Ladysmith. The losses on the Boer side were considerable."

BOERS FIRE THE FIRST SHOT.

The war corespondent of The Standard, telegraphing as to to-day's engagement, says:

"During the opening stages of the fight I attached myself to the centre column. We marched out before dawn, and, after covering three miles, halted under a kopje to await developments. In the attack on the right the first shot was fired at 5:20 A. M. It came from Lombard's Kop, a lofty eminence rising some five miles to the east of Ladysmith.

"Battery after battery went into action, and gradually the enemy's fire slackened. For nearly two hours not a shot of ours was returned save when 'Long Tom,' the name our soldiers had given to the Boer forty-pounder, hurled a shell, which we followed with anxious eyes, toward the town of Ladysmith. Presently the enemy's horsemen were seen streaming on a hill to our left. Sheltered by rising ground, they occupied a ridge on our left flank; and there, hidden by the scrub and trees, they could watch the turn of events in safety and await their chance. The Devonshires now advanced toward Kafir Kraal, under a hillock, and there they remained with orders not to fire a shot until they were called upon.

"Only when volleys were heard on their rear and flank did they show the least sign of restlessness. The sound of this firing, feeble though it seemed, satisfied them that the Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers were at work, and that there was no truth in the story of a disaster to these battalions after the stampede of the mountain battery mules.

RIGHT WING HARD PRESSED.

"Sir George White, Sir Archibald Hunter, and the staff officers watched the development of the artillery attack, which gave the first promise of a realization of Gen. White's plans. Soon after 9 o'clock messengers began to arrive with news that the right column needed support. The first battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, then the Manchester Regiment, and then the Rifle Brigade, who had left the train for the battlefield, were sent to its assistance, until only the Devonshire Regiment, a squadron of mounted infantry, and the field hospital were left with the centre column.

"Perceiving that a change in the operations was in progress, I went with the Manchester regiment toward the right. Our artillery, under Lombard's Kop, was engaged in repelling the enemy's attempt to turn our flank. The Manchesters were sent forward to support the cavalry, while the Dublin Fusiliers, two battalions of the Sixtieth Rifles, the Liverpool regiment, and the Leicestershires were beginning to feel the effects of the enemy's searching rifle fire.

"The enemy rarely showed themselves, although along the ridges that lay beyond the range of our guns they, from time to time, gave us an opportunity to judge of their numbers.

"At the height of the engagement the noise was almost deafening. Above the rattle of the musketry could be heard the thud of the Maxims and the banging of the quick-firing guns, which considerably added to the difficulties our men had to encounter. The purpose of the reconnoissance, however, had been gallantly achieved, and our infantry began to fall back.

"This movement was covered by cavalry. Some of the troops had to cross over open ground toward the centre, and while so doing they were raked with a heavy fire. The retirement was, however, effected without disorder or serious loss. Our batteries were got into position to secure the withdrawal of other arms from Mole station, but the fortunate destruction of the enemy's 'long Tom' rendered such services unnecessary."

WHITE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—An official dispatch from Gen. White, which was dated at Ladysmith at 4:30 P. M. to-day, reads:

"I employed all the troops here, except the obligatory garrison, before the works. I sent a mountain battery, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the Gloucesters to take up a position on the hills, to clear my left flank. The force moved at 11 o'clock yesterday evening, and, during some night firing, the battery mules stampeded with some of the guns, which, however, I hope to recover. These two battalions have not yet returned, but are expected this evening.

"I detailed two brigade divisions of field artillery and five battalions of infantry, aided by cavalry, under Gen. French, to attack a position upon which the enemy yesterday mounted guns. We found this position evacuated, but our force was attacked with considerable vigor by what I believe were Gen. Joubert's troops. They had many guns and shoved in great numbers. Our troops were all in action, and we pushed the enemy back several miles, but did not succeed in reaching his laager. Our losses are estimated at between 80 and 100, but those of the enemy must have been much greater, the fire of our guns appearing very effective.

"After being in action several hours I withdrew the troops and they returned unmolested to their cantonments. The enemy are in great numbers and their guns range further than our field guns.

"I now have some naval guns, which have temporarily silenced and, I hope, will permanently dominate the enemy's best guns, with which he has been bombarding the town at a range of over 6,000 yards."

BOER PLANS A SURPRISE.

London Public Disappointed Over the Result of the Fighting—Engagement at Ladysmith Indecisive.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Yesterday's engagement at Ladysmith, which, despite the rather heavy losses, must be regarded rather as an extended reconnaissance or skirmish than a battle, seems to make little change in the actual position. It is disappointing to the British public, as again revealing tactical skill of an unexpectedly high order on the part of the Boers. In addition to the possession of a number of heavy guns, the transport of which causes wonderment here, they have available marvelous ability. Unless commanded by skilful European officers, it is hardly considered probable that Boer farmers would have assumed a feigned position, as they evidently did, in front of the right column, with the intention of retreating from it to their real line of defense and of inducing the British to attack over a fire-swept zone.

The special dispatches describing the engagement again fail to confirm Gen. White's official account that the Boers were pushed back several miles. When it is considered that the censorship is very severe, the only conclusion that can be arrived at, is that the action was extremely inconclusive.

The fighting began with a frontal attack on the main Boer position, which, however, was found evacuated. The enemy, having retired, now made a change of front and developed a heavy attack on Col. Grimwood's brigade. To meet this the British artillery, which had been shelling the evacuated position, also changed front.

Grimwood's brigade was promptly reinforced, but soon was obliged to fall back rapidly, with consequences which might have been serious had not the Fifty-third Field Battery pluckily covered the movement at considerable loss to itself.

It is quite certain that Gen. White failed to accomplish the object he intended, and the day's proceedings are an instructive example of the difficulty of operations when the enemy holds an extended position, from which he is able to make sudden and unexpected developments and changes of front.

Sir Redvers Buller cannot arrive at the scene of fighting until the end of this week. In the meantime Gen. White will need all his resources to prevent the Boers around Ladysmith linking their forces.

The omission of all details likely to give a true idea of the position from Gen. White's dispatch may be due to his reticence; but editing by War Office officials is likely to be again severely commented upon.

GEN. BULLER AT CAPE TOWN.

Expected the Commander of British Forces in South Africa Will Land from His Transport This Morning.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Cape Town announces the arrival in Table Bay of the Dunottar Castle late last evening, with Gen. Sir Redvers Buller and his staff, who are expected to land this morning.

GERMANY WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Emperor William's Message to the Royal Dragoons So Interpreted.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Emperor William's farewell message to the British Royal Dragoons, of which regiment he is honorary Colonel, on their departure for South Africa, expressing his Majesty's hope that all might return "unscathed and well," is generally taken as a proof of Germany's official neutrality. One of the evening papers, referring to the dispatch, points out its high political significance, and says it is the best answer to "pan-Germanic leagues, Anglophobia, and predictions of foreign intervention, in which Germany is to play a leading part."

The Boersen Courier says: "The repeated foreign efforts to inveigle Germany into interfering in a question absolutely foreign to her national interests have, palpably, the sole object of discrediting her policy. Germany declines the rôle of acting manager in foreign interests detrimental to her own."

"The Best is Cheapest."

We learn this from experience in every department of life. Good clothes are most serviceable and wear the longest. Good food gives the best nutriment. Good medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is the best and cheapest, because it cures, absolutely CURES, when all others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

COL. BADEN-POWELL'S NEW MOVE.

Builds a Circular Railroad About Mafeking for His Armored Trains.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says he learns that Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, has laid a railway in a complete circle around Mafeking and is running armored trains around the town, ready to meet the Boers at any point.

Kimberley and Mafeking Hold Out.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The latest news from the western border has apparently reassured the British authorities as to the ability of Mafeking and Kimberley to withstand assaults. Col. Baden-Powell's dispatch from Mafeking, "Dog killed," gives a vivid picture of his happy frame of mind.

CANADIAN TROOPS EMBARK.

Scenes of Enthusiasm Mark Their Departure for South Africa.

QUEBEC, Oct. 30.—The Canadian contingent for South Africa, 1,000 strong, sailed this afternoon amid scenes of enthusiasm. Shortly after noon the men were called together on the review ground, and were addressed by the Governor General, Premier Laurier, and others. Lord Minto, in the course of his address, said: "The people of Canada witness the departure of the contingent with full hearts, but they want to see the Maple Leaf well to the front and they will all be ready to welcome the men with open arms when they return."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it was not a war of oppression in which they were going to take part, but a war to establish an equal standard of justice and liberty, and that if they did their duty, as he knew they would, they would fully discharge the obligations of Canada to the Empire.

By 4 o'clock the contingent had been marched on board the Sardinian and the vessel steamed away.

REPULSE A BRITISH ATTACK.

Gen. Cronje Claims to Have Defeated the British at Grandstand.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Oct. 30.—A dispatch received here to-day from Pretoria, under date of Oct. 28, says Gen. Cronje, the Boer commander, announced there that the British garrison at Mafeking made a bayonet attack on Commandant Louw's laager, near Grandstand, but were repulsed, leaving six dead on the field, and it was believed that many of the attackers were wounded. The dispatch adds that Saturday morning Col. Baden-Powell asked for an armistice in order to bury the dead. Gen. Cronje consented to this, the Boers assisting in placing the dead in the wagon returning to Mafeking.

FURTHER FIGHTING LOOKED FOR.

Believed the Loers Will Return to the Attack at Ladysmith.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—That the heavy guns of the Boers, from which so much was expected, should be silenced so speedily, as indicated in the dispatches from Ladysmith, is a matter of great surprise; but the subsequent advance of the Burgher force on the British left flank shows the attackers were fully as much dismayed thereby, and were still full of the same self-confidence and daring they have already exhibited on various occasions.

Apparently the Boers have concentrated for a supreme effort at Ladysmith. They have withdrawn their forces from other points which they consider, momentarily, to be of less importance. The ease with which they reorganized the German corps, which was almost annihilated at Elandslaagte, and Gen. Lucas Mayer's column, shattered at Talana Hill, shows how great are their recuperative powers and their fertility of resource. The perseverance the Boers have shown in transporting heavy ordnance and posting it in commanding positions has forced admiration even from their enemies.

It may be expected the Boers will return to the attack at Ladysmith so long as they have a gun in position and men willing to face the British.

The active operations of the last few days have shown cavalry, under modern conditions, armed with long-range weapons, in an entirely new light, proving them able to work as infantry, both alone and in conjunction with foot soldiers. Those cavalrymen have shown themselves able to hold infantry positions against mounted infantry, which, under previous conditions, they would have been forced to relinquish, while the actual assault on Elandslaagte was led by mounted cavalry.

Another eminent civilian, Dr. Frederick Treves, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Duke of York and Surgeon of the London Hospital, has been appointed Consulting Surgeon with the troops in South Africa. He starts immediately. The true inwardness of these appointments seems to be the recognition by the authorities that the senior military medical officers are behind the times, and as the latter would consider it infra dig to call in consultation junior officers, more conversant with modern practice, the difficulty has been overcome by the appointment of civilians at an enormous cost.

Armored Train Punishes the Boers.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A War Office dispatch from Cape Town, dated Oct. 28, says: "An armored train, under Llewellyn, got within 1,900 yards of the Boer laager, three miles south of Crocodile Poort. The Boers had driven in their horses on the approach of the train. Three Maxim belts were discharged into the Boers, who must have had considerable loss."

British Wounded at Pretoria.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—It is reported from Pretoria that 200 of the British wounded from Dundee have arrived there, and have been furnished accommodation in the State school buildings.

REFUSE OFFER OF AMERICANS.

Hiram Maxim Explains that It Is None the Less Appreciated.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Daily Mail, referring to an offer made through Hiram Maxim from 200 American gentlemen, who propose to give £250 each and provide their own horses and equipment, tendering their services to the British in South Africa, says:

"Of course, this offer cannot be accepted, but it is not the less gratifying of the proof of the good will of our American cousins."

Loyalty of New South Wales.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has received a cable dispatch from the Governor of New South Wales, Earl Beauchamp, conveying a message from the Colonial Cabinet and a representative meeting of citizens assuring her Majesty of the grateful appreciation inspired by her message of encouragement to the New South Wales contingent on its recent departure to South Africa. The message concludes by declaring that "this colony will always be ready to share the duties and responsibilities of her Majesty's empire."

Natal Dutch Assist the Boers.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Durban, it has been ascertained that the Natal Dutch have been actively assisting the Boers by carrying information regarding the British movements. It seems that, although the landings and departures of the troops are effected by night and the greatest secrecy is maintained, yet the enemy somehow gets information, despite the severe censorship. It is also believed in Durban that the Dutch have assisted the Boers by pointing out British officers in the battles.

Portuguese Troops on Boer Frontier.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says a strong force of Portuguese troops has arrived on the Transvaal border from Mozambique territory, owing to fears regarding the hostilities between the British and Boers.

More Troops for South Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Second Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lieut. Col. Aldworth commanding, now stationed at Devonport, has been ordered to South Africa.

CHICAGO REEF FOR THE BRITISH.

Large Quantities Being Rushed East, Presumably for South Africa.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Several of the large packing houses at the Stock Yards are filling large orders for canned beef for the use of the British Army in South Africa. New York men are buying it in carload lots, and there is no secret as to the destination of most of it.

Manager Favorite said to-day: "Last Friday we shipped fifty carloads, and before that we had been sending quantities of it on to New York. As to whether the meat is for the British Army it would be hard to say. It is certainly not for the Boers, because they now have no port and could not receive supplies from America."

CHICAGO ALDERMEN'S RESOLUTION.

One Sympathizing with the Boers Is Referred to a Committee.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Alderman John Coughlin introduced a resolution at the meeting of the City Council to-night extending sympathy to the Boers, and asking the President of the United States to intercede for peace in their behalf.

The introduction of the resolution was the signal for an outburst of oratory on liberty and the fundamental principles of government by several Aldermen, but the motion was referred to a committee by a vote of 33 to 32.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S ORDERS.

South Africa Within the Bounds of the South Atlantic Station.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary Long to-day said that he did not contemplate making any change in Admiral Schley's orders. So far, these are nothing more than a direction to take command of the South Atlantic Station The date will be definitely fixed when it is known exactly how soon the Chicago will be ready for sea.

Nothing has been decided by the department as to the dispatch of one or more warships to South Africa. Secretary Long pointed out that that section of the world is within the geographical bounds of the South Atlantic Station. Therefore Admiral Schley will be at perfect liberty to go there or anywhere else on his station after he takes command. No order from the department will be necessary in such a case.

Respecting the mooted increase of the strength of the South Atlantic Squadron, the Secretary said that he would not hesitate to increase the number of ships on the station if there were necessity for it. He added, the necessity has not appeared, and therefore no was not contemplated to have more than the three vessels, the Chicago, Montgomery, and Wilmington, on the station.

SUPERIORITY OF THE BOER GUNS.

Field Artillery Bought from France Outclasses Britain's Old-Fashioned Weapons.

The Boers have, in the present war, placed their reliance not only on their ability to shoot with more accuracy than the British, but on their artillery, which is of the latest and most improved pattern, and on which enormous sums have been spent by the Transvaal Government during the past ten years. The burghers have been buying artillery almost since the close of the last Transvaal war, and they have secured the services of the best European experts, chiefly Germans, whom they could induce to accept high-salaried positions in the Boer Army.

According to British artillerists who have examined the Transvaal armaments, the Boers' most formidable weapons are their quick-firing field guns. About two years ago they purchased eight batteries, or forty-eight guns, of the latest and best quick-firing type from the French firm of Schneider-Canet. These guns were not delivered until a short time ago, but are supposed to have reached Pretoria just in time for use in the present war.

The Schneider-Canet gun fires a thirteen-pound shell. In practice against targets composed of six wooden frames, each with an area of forty-five square feet, six of these guns fired each six rounds, throwing each shell at a rate average of forty-six seconds interval and making numerous hits. An ordinary field gun in the same time would have fired only one, or at the most, two rounds. The Boers' weapons, therefore, fire three to six times as fast as the ordinary gun with which most batteries of British artillery are armed. This rapidity of fire is obtained by anchoring the gun in the earth. A spade is fitted to the trail of the gun, which is driven into the ground at the first shot. The gun is in this way held in a fairly firm position where the ground is favorable. On rocky or very soft ground the spade arrangement has been found almost useless.

There are two types of quick-firing guns used in the British Army. The first is the Vickers-Maxim, which was used by the troops under Lord Kitchener in the Soudan. The other is an adaptation of the ordinary field gun, which is converted to a quick firer by a carriage designed by Lieut. Col. Sir G. Clarke. This gun, it is said, has been found of considerable utility, but is certainly not equal to the quick firers in the possession of the Boers.

Some time ago the Transvaal Government purchased three of the most powerful guns in existence. These were also made by the Schneider-Canet firm. Two are of 9½-inch calibre and one of 12 inch. The latter weighs sixty-six tons, and fires a shell weighing half a ton through four feet of steel. The two smaller guns fire a shell weighing three hundredweight.

According to one account these guns were ordered by President Krüger when the Transvaal Government, in 1896, was laying its plans to acquire Delagoa Bay. The British Admiralty ordered some of the most powerful vessels of the British Navy to proceed to Delagoa Bay at full speed, as a hint to Portugal that Great Britain's right of pre-emption would be insisted upon. It is said that so sure were the Boers of obtaining the much-coveted seaport that they ordered the guns in question in order to arm the batteries which they intended to erect there.

"The Delagoa Bay scheme having fallen through, the Boers determined to use the guns elsewhere, and it is said on good authority that they are now outside Johannesburg.

To Pay Missouri's State Debt.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The State Fund Commissioners have called a meeting to be held in November, at which a resolution will be passed to call in $1,000,000 of State bonds. When these are paid, about the middle of December, the State debt proper will stand at about $2,000,000, and all of this will be paid off in the years 1900 and 1901; so that, with the incoming of a new administration the last dollar of the State debt proper will be paid off in the first year. Gov. Stephens has just returned from a trip to New York, where he went to examine the State's securities held by the fiscal agent in that city. He says he knows where all of the outstanding bonds are held, and, as they are all subject to call, no difficulty will be encountered in paying them off. These bonds bear 3½ per cent. interest, and the Governor says that the holders thereof would be glad to exchange them for 3 per cent. bonds at par if the latter would be allowed to run for five years. It is not the policy of the Fund Commissioners, however, to extend the debt. The Constitution only requires that $250,000 of the debt be paid annually, but the Fund Commissioners deem it advisable to take up the debt as fast as possible, and hence their determination to extinguish it in 1901.

His Same Old Position.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar.

A good joke which Congressman John Allen is supposed to have sprung on himself during the recent Mississippi Senatorial campaign is now going the rounds. He is reported to have been telling about a visit to his old home, where he met one of the old family servants.

"Lawsy, Mars' John, I'se glad to see ye," said one old negress, "an' so glad to know dat you'se still got yer same old posishun."

"What's that?" asked Mr. Allen.

"Why, runnin' fur office, o' cose."

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

TO REMOVE COL. GARDINER

City Club Members Send a List of Charges to Gov. Roosevelt.

WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-DAY

The District Attorney Says It Is the Result of a Last Winter's Plot, but This Is Denied.

Ten members of the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club, of which the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer is Chairman, have preferred charges against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner and requested the Governor to remove him from office. It was reported that these charges had been made by the club, but Dr. Slicer said last night that the club, as such, had no status in such proceedings, and that the charges had to be made by citizens.

The committee that has investigated the management of the District Attorney's office has been at work for about five months, and has worked quietly, making use of much of the material supplied by the Mazet investigation.

It is composed of the following members: The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Chairman; Arthur F. Cosby, Walter D. Edmonds, John P. Faure, John A. McKim, V. E. Macy, F. De Witt Wells, Edward L. Heydecker, George M. Cassatt, Oswald G. Villard, James W. Pryor, Fulton McMahon, James B. Reynolds, Charles C. Nadal, and Gordon Ver Planck. The charges were taken to Albany last night by Edward L. Heydecker, who left this city at 6 o'clock, and was due in Albany at 9:50.

About 12:30 o'clock this morning Mr. Heydecker telephoned from Albany that he had just arrived there, as his train had been three hours late. He said he was on his way to the Executive Mansion with the charges. Within a short time he telephoned again that he had attempted to see Gov. Roosevelt, but that the Governor had retired, leaving orders not to be disturbed under any circumstances. Mr. Heydecker said he would present his documents to Gov. Roosevelt the first thing this morning. Dr. Slicer, upon receiving this news, said he thought the text of the charges would be given out early to-day.

COL. GARDINER REPLIES.

Reports were in circulation all day yesterday that these charges would be presented to the Governor. When Col. Gardiner's attention was called to these rumors he said:

"I have no knowledge that any such charges have been prepared. I refuse at present to discuss all of the allegations made. Some of them are not worth answering. As to my opinion of the club committee, well, there's the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer. He's the Dr Parkhurst of Buffalo, who has come down here to reform us out of the city. There is Fulton McMahon, who, when I had some correspondence with the Sabbath Observance Committee, made such misstatements that I was compelled to request the committee to furnish other counsel, as I would have nothing more to do with him.

"As to the alleged inefficiency of my staff it is the most efficient that has been in this office for a quarter of a century. Some of its members came recommended to me by Judge Olcott, my predecessor in office. I have good reason to be thankful that I have such an efficient staff, and the people of New York are also to be congratulated upon it. The office now is in better condition than it has been in for fifty years. Of the immense number of gambling, policy, and poolroom indictments, only five or six are left untried. In February last the Grand Jury investigated my office and found it in excellent condition. I went before the Grand Jury to-day and asked it to appoint, in addition to the usual Tombs Committee, a special committee to investigate my office and examine every indictment in it. That body replied that it saw no necessity for doing so."

"Then you are not worried at the threatened investigation of the City Club?"

"Not a bit. Do I look like a badly scared man?"

"Have you had any previous intimation that charges were to be preferred by the City Club?"

"Yes, about a month ago. Let me tell you about it. This is a persistent scheme, formulated to obtain control of this office for the next Presidential election, and was concocted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last December. The plan was, first, to increase the power of the State Superintendent of Elections when the State Legislature met, and this was done; second, to divest the municipality of the appointment of the bipartisan Police Board and make a State constabulary, with Commissioner appointed by the Governor; third, to get possession of the office of the District Attorney of the County of New York.

MAZET COMMITTEE PLAN.

"One of the gentlemen present at that conference asked how that could be done. He was told that in a great office like this, with such an enormous number of indictments then pending, some means might be found of making a case. To effect my removal the plan was to have a legislative committee appointed first at the close of the session of the Assembly, which would not be especially noticed, and then, late in October or November, the committee would sit, and, as there is a penalty of $500 for the failure to put Raines law cases before the Grand Jury, something might be found, and the Governor be called upon to remove me. When the inquiry was made, 'Would he do it?' the answer would be: 'He (meaning the Governor) is a Presidential possibility, and, anyhow, if these desirable objects can be accomplished, the Republican delegation can go to the National Republican Convention with the added influence of being able to insure the Electoral vote of New York State to the Republican Party.'

"The Mazet committee was appointed sooner than anticipated in order to punish Richard Croker for his refusal to recommend the passage of Mr. Mazet's infamous Astoria Gas grab bill. Mr. Croker had announced that he would sail on April 16. That committee has never lost sight of the original purpose of its creation, nor have I lost sight of the committee. On several occasions it has asked for voluminous statistical information, which was readily furnished. Hearing that the committee desired to see me, I went voluntarily before it, but the entire subject of the inquiry was in reference to an important murder case, from which I concluded that the disreputable managing counsel of the committee was in the pay of the counsel for the defendant in the murder case and was seeking to extract information from me as counsel for the people.

"Although thus voluntarily appearing before that committee, I have no doubt whatever that it had no authority lawfully to sit or subpoena a witness. The sole power of a legislative committee duly appointed is to seek information on specific matters for pending legislation, but this committee was unlawfully appointed by the Assembly, not for such limited purpose, but to investigate the enforcement of probably 30,000 laws, including municipal ordinances from Dutch times and Board of Health regulations.

"This committee has taken officials from their duties and citizens from their business; it has expended large sums of money and called before it the most degraded and abandoned characters. Long since I would have expressed myself as to the unlawfulness of this committee but for the remarkable fact that the heads of departments in the Democratic administration of this city have urged me to delay, as they had nothing to conceal, and as the manner in which the committee is conducted would so disgust the people of the State that no Legislature would ever venture to do the same thing again. I do not suppose there is a single head of department who has not so expressed himself to me. The committee is usurping the functions of the Grand Jury as well as of the detective force of this city."

Col. Gardiner was asked if he would tell who were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel conference, and replied: "No, the whole thing was given to me in confidence." He was asked, also, to what murder case and counsel he referred in speaking of his own appearance befcre the committee, and answered: "I will add nothing on that point to what I have said."

DR. SLICER CONFIDENT.

Col. Gardiner's statement was shown to Dr. Slicer last night. The latter, after denying the assertion made by Col. Gardiner that the plot to oust him from office had been concocted at a conference in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last December, said:

"The Republican organization, which Mr. Gardiner evidently means when he speaks of the Fifth Avenue Hotel conference, knew absolutely nothing about the efforts making by members of the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club until the matter was casually mentioned a short time ago in conversation by some one who had heard of it. If the District Attorney cannot guess at the law better than he can at the facts he should be removed from office for that reason."

When asked if he considered that the committee has a good case against the District Attorney, Dr. Slicer said:

"Certainly. We believe that the position of the committee is impregnable. It has not been a sudden and thoughtless affair on the part of the committee, and it has not made a single charge that it cannot prove."

Dr. Slicer said he knew of no precedent for such an action as the attempt to remove Col. Gardiner. No District Attorney in the State had ever been removed to his knowledge. Charges had been preferred against District Attorney Fellows, but the Governor had not entertained them and there had been no action.

The charges made against the District Attorney by the members of the committee of the City Club will not be made public until the paper carried to Albany by Mr. Heydecker is placed in the hands of the Governor this morning; but the purport of them is very well known. The writer, it is said, to the manner in which Col. Gardiner has conducted his office, to his efforts to have the Grand Jury indict persons who have criticised officials of the present administration, and to the alleged neglect to prosecute a large number of cases.

BASIS OF THE CHARGES.

The City Club, at its annual meeting, April 5 of this year, adopted a resolution that forms the basis of the charges. That resolution was as follows:

In a periodical publication of this city recently appeared a criticism of the official conduct of one of the public servants of the city. Shortly thereafter the author and the publishers were secretly indicted.

The criticism was jocular, and the whole community has been laughing at the indictment, but there is a serious and vital question involved.

The District Attorney of this county holds a great and powerful office. He is using it to oppress the liberties of the citizen.

"Why was not the author or publishers of the offending article brought in the first instance before a committing Magistrate, where both sides could be heard and the charge against them, if absurd, dismissed? The District Attorney answers this question. He is determined, to quote his own language in explanation of his conduct in going secretly before the Grand Jury without giving any opportunity to the accused to be heard, that 'this abuse of public officials must stop.' He has given notice that a citizen may not criticise the official conduct of public servants without exposing himself to the danger of secret and immediate indictment with all the consequent annoyance and expense.

"Our District Attorney threatens secret indictment against all who publicly criticise our city officials. This is a gross abuse of the powers of the great office he holds. It is a direct and outrageous attack upon the right of free speech in this community, and should receive universal condemnation.

"We invite the attention of the public to the wise words of warning pronounced by a judge of the Court of General Sessions in charging the Grand Jury now sitting:

"'The committing Magistrate stands at the door of the Grand Jury room. The committing Magistrate or Magistrates have been selected for the purpose of hearing both sides, and, if they are careful, determining whether or not there is sufficient evidence to send the case to you.

"'I admonish you to be very cautious and very careful as to who gets into the Grand Jury room without having first gone before a committing magistrate. If I were a Grand Juror I would look with extreme suspicion upon that case which was hurled before me behind the back of the man for whom an indictment is asked.

"'No one should be so favored that he can have the entry to the Grand Jury room for the purpose of making accusation without going through ordinary channels which ordinary people have to take.'"

This resolution, it was said last night, contains the gravamen of the charges, although the matters here set forth are elaborated and instances are given of alleged neglect and interference. The indictment referred to in the resolution was that of Henry Holt, publisher of a paper which alluded to President Little of the Board of Education as "a fine old educational mastodon." The indictment has been dismissed.

CALLS THE PETITION TWADDLE.

Mrs. Corinne Brown of Chicago Says the Anti-Polygamy Agitation Is the Work of Politicians.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—"The politicians are using Helen Gould's money to awaken sentimental twaddle against Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah," said Mrs. Corinne Brown of the Woodlawn Woman's Club and Chairman of the National Industrial Committee of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, to-day.

Every woman's club in Chicago has received a petition from the National Anti-Polygamy League, calling for signatures, and declaring the Roberts case to be the most serious attack on the sacredness of the marriage tie which has been made in a quarter of a century.

At the meeting of the Woodlawn Woman's Club Mrs. Brown protested and refused to add her name to those of other members. She said: "This is a precious paper, filled with anti-Roberts gossip. Do you think it has been prepared since Helen Gould took her stand against Roberts? I believe it was in shape long ago, and only waiting for her six-thousand-dollar donation to spread it broadcast over the country. I grant she is a superior woman, but the women of this country are not going into this subject logically. I tell you they are toadying to Helen Gould."

Mrs. Brown outlined her plea for charity by saying that Congressman-elect Roberts entered into polygamy before Utah was a State, that the United States accepted Utah, and Roberts was chosen by the Mormons as their Representative at Washington. She continued: "Congressman Roberts supports his wives; he gives his children a name. There is a greater evil than this among our Congressmen to-day. I have passed much time in Utah. I have seen many happy Mormon women. Polygamy is a social evil, but this is not the way to destroy it. There will be men in Washington who fear Roberts, for he is fearless and he has brains."

To Study Life Among Feudists.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—A party of students from the University of Chicago will go to the Kentucky mountains where the recent feuds have occurred to study simple frontier life as exemplified by the mountaineers. Prof. George E. Vincent of the department of sociology is making the plans for the trip. It is expected that the party, which will leave in the Spring, will be so large that it will be necessary to camp out.

Gen. Collis Removed to His Home.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, who was taken ill Saturday night at the Lotos Club, had improved sufficiently to be removed to his home, 1,055 Fifth Avenue, last evening in a cab. He was accompanied by his son Lloyd and his physician, Dr. Northrup.

Malt-Nutrine

is superior to all other malt extracts, prepared from pure selected materials. The name of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, its makers, guarantees its merit.—Adv.

THE DEATH OF E. F. BERKLEY.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The drowning of the Cornell Student, Edward Fairfax Berkley, Jr., has resulted in several editorials in the local newspapers, in which the Kappa Alpha Fraternity is severely censured. One paper says:

"Hobart College will not, we imagine, profit much from the presence of a society with initiatory exercises that have the possibilities of death in them. Although it may be that the drowning of a student who was about to become a member of the Kappa Alpha Society was largely accidental, the feeling of people who have little sympathy with the pranks of college boys will be that it was entirely unnecessary, and could easily have been avoided."

Mr. Berkley has not pushed the matter owing to the illness of Mrs. Berkley. It is understood that he will return to Geneva, and will then make a thorough investigation. Should he then believe that any one was responsible for his son's death, he will carry the matter into the courts.

At midnight the father of Edward Fairfax Berkley, the student drowned in the Seneca canal, near Geneva, had not reached the residence of his brother-in-law, T. D. Cole, of 909 Union Street, Brooklyn, and advices received by the members of the Berkley family in Brooklyn are to the effect that Mr. Berkley accompanied the body to St. Louis, instead of returning to Brooklyn, as anticipated. Mrs. Berkley, the mother of the dead student, is still prostrated.

BLAMES THE FRATERNITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The case of young Edward Fairfax Berkley of Cornell University, who was drowned at Geneva on Friday last, is one of the saddest on record, and calls forth an indignant protest against the brutal methods so prevalent at many of the leading colleges in this country. Fairfax, as he was known to his friends, was a bright, handsome fellow, universally popular, an only son, and idolized by his parents. The details of his death are in all the papers, and despite the plain facts of the case, an unworthy effort to screen the offenders, whose victim he was, appears in the reports as given.

The plain facts are that he was on his way to Geneva with other students to be initiated into the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He was put in charge of a man named Dickinson, one of the order, and told he must obey his instructions. Dickinson gave him a paper and ordered him to go and pin it to the railroad bridge. To do this he had to cross the canal, and was drowned in the attempt. Dickinson claimed he did not know of the canal, but he will have to pardon the friends of young Berkley who are compelled to believe he was deliberately sent there that he might have to cross in the icy water of the canal. The Kappa Alpha Society disclaims any responsibility, but when the body was found the paper was still clutched in Berkley's fingers, and that silent evidence of this outrageous transaction refuses to down. The above statements were evidently made to the Coroner, who finds a verdict of "accidental drowning, and no individual or society is to blame."

In view of the above, is it not fitting to ask, Have not parents the right to expect of the Cornell College Faculty that they shall protect the lives of their students and bring to justice those who are responsible for such needless cruelty? To claim that they are ignorant of such things would argue stupidity, and if they cannot correct them, they do not deserve the patronage of the public. As to such secret societies, the sooner they are wiped out the better it will be for the student. The treatment given freshmen at many of the colleges, if generally known, would rouse a storm of indignation. It encourages a spirit of brutal bullying that makes neither manly men nor gentlemen. W. W. C.

New York, Oct. 30, 1899.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—W. E. Curtis, Washington; Penn Langdon, Cincinnati; N. A. D. Armstrong, Dawson; W. A. Henderson, Washington; Robert Emmett, Tuxedo; Switz Conde, Oswego; H. A. Barrett, London; T. Yznaga, Tuxedo; Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE.—E. P. Ewers, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL.—E. Sprague, Albany; B. F. De Aubigne, London; J. A. Aspinwall, Washington; Count O. S. Odazio, Milan, Italy; William F. Bufford, Newport.

CAMBRIDGE.—Eugene Hale, Jr., Ellsworth, Me.

HOLLAND.—Cass Gilbert, St. Paul; Berlah Wilkins, Washington; William C. Stewart, Paris.

GRAND.—Thomas H. Cavanagh, Washington; William C. Snead, Havana.

IMPERIAL.—Henry Clay, Philadelphia.

GILSEY.—Dr. L. E. Holmes, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND.—James Haggart, Kansas City; E. P. Ripley, Chicago.

SAVOY.—Baron Paul Veltinghoff, Russia; Alfred Shepherd, Edinburgh, Scotland.

MANHATTAN.—J. Boon, Manchester, England; A. Morowoff, Russia; F. W. Palmer, Washington; Charles Vischer, Switzerland; R. B. Morrill, Montreal.

WESTMINSTER.—Y. Isizuka, Tokio, Japan.

ALBEMARLE.—Alexander Campbell, Shanghai; J. R. Mitchell, London; P. Lorillard, Jr., and Mrs. Lorillard, Tuxedo; Prof. Palmer C. Ricketts, Troy; Capt. I. D. Rensford, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE.—W. E. Carter, Rutland; Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; Fred L. Grant, Rochester; Dr. James J. Sullivan, Providence.

HOFFMAN.—G. Gruby Jordan, Columbus, Ga.; De Courcey Lloyd, Chicago; A. N. Brady, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La

DENY M'CULLAGH'S CHARGE

Officers of the Federal Courts on Fraudulent Naturalization.

DEPUTY AMONG THE PEDDLERS

Romain's Hasty Resignation When It Was Learned that He Had Been Acting as a Spy.

The report published yesterday by State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh of wholesale illegal naturalizations in Manhattan and Brooklyn created much discussion among the officials and politicians most directly concerned. Notwithstanding the criticisms of his report, the Superintendent reiterated his statements that in Brooklyn, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 9, there had been, approximately, 5,000 illegal naturalizations, and that he had evidence which would convict a great many of the men who had been naturalized and those who had aided them in becoming citizens. This evidence, Mr. McCullagh declared last night, would be presented to the United States District Attorneys in New York and Brooklyn within the next day or two.

Judge Thomas of the United States Court for the Eastern District of New York, in Brooklyn, and Major Morle, clerk of the court, replied yesterday to the statements made by Mr. McCullagh in reference to the naturalizations in that court. Judge Thomas said that his records showed that, instead of 5,000 naturalizations in his court, there were just 3,633 applications for citizenship from Jan. 1 to Aug. 9 of this year, and of these nearly two hundred were rejected.

"The Superintendent was again wrong," said Judge Thomas, "when he said that the vast majority of the men naturalized in the Eastern District Court came under the provisions of the law relating to minor children."

The records, according to Judge Thomas, show that 56 per cent. of the 3,633 men were naturalized during the year under this minority law. Of the total number naturalized, 2,147 were admitted under the law for minors, 1,463 on the first papers, and 23 on presentation of their honorable discharges from the service of the United States as soldiers or sailors.

"Mr. McCullagh had better be sure of his facts before making such statements," went on Judge Thomas. "There is no excuse for the charge of such enormous frauds in this court. It is false. There has undoubtedly been some fraudulent naturalization. We have a thorough system of examination to detect possible fraud, and we use every precaution that the law allows to determine as to the truth of the statements of the witnesses and applicants. I have no doubt that some obtain naturalization papers through fraud, but this is not a cause of surprise, for in nearly every case in any court there is always more or less perjury and lying.

"If we had the entire police force of the city to look into the lives of these applicants, we could no doubt do better, but we are now only able to go on the sworn statements of the applicants and their witnesses, as the law compels us to do. The reason we had such a large number of naturalizations in my court was because the State courts were closed, and Judge Brown's court was closed during the busiest part of the year, about Aug. 1."

United States Commissioner Morle said: "I wish that Mr. McCullagh, instead of distributing among the papers a letter full of inaccuracies, had come to me with his evidence of fraud and I would instantly have had every accused person arrested and punished. If he will give me the evidence I will gladly prosecute every case."

As soon as the charges came to the notice of United States District Attorney Pettit of the Eastern District, he sent a letter to Mr. McCullagh, in part as follows:

> I see by the morning papers that you have made a report in which you state that there have been 5,000 persons naturalized in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York since Jan. 1, 1899, up to and including August last, many of them being fraudulent naturalizations, and that you propose to submit to me, the United States Attorney of this district, the evidence of the alleged frauds in such cases as have occurred in this district.
>
> I write to say that this office stands ready to prosecute any offender against the naturalization laws, where the offense has been committed in this district, and has always taken that attitude.

When Superintendent McCullagh's attention was drawn to Judge Thomas's statement that his report regarding the Brooklyn naturalizations was erroneous, he said that he meant the number given to include all the courts, Federal, Supreme, and County. He said he would not have issued the report at this time except that some persons had called attention to the fact that 1,200 illegally naturalized persons had registered in one district.

"My statement," he said, "was issued to show that I knew what was going on and had been working on the frauds. I could not speak on what I had learned before registration, as I had no power over naturalizations in the United States courts. All that I have to say now is that after election my work will speak for itself. My evidence, which I cannot give you now, will be laid before the United States District Attorneys in New York and Brooklyn in a day or two, and I am positive that many convictions will follow. I will see Mr. Burnett and Mr. Pettit to-morrow. Notwithstanding the comments of Judge Thomas and Commissioner Morle, the majority of persons I suspect of perpetrating frauds were naturalized in Brooklyn. In saying this I never intended in any way to reflect upon these officials."

Commissioner Lyman, Clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, takes exception to Mr. McCullagh's statements regarding professional witnesses. He said yesterday that he had made it a rule never to take the same witness twice. He did not consider the issuing of 4,000 naturalization papers between July 4 and Aug. 9 as abnormal. Regarding this statement, Mr. McCullagh said last night that he did not intend to reflect upon Mr. Lyman any more than he did upon Judge Thomas and Commissioner Morle.

A denial made yesterday by Moritz Groubard, President of the Citizens' Peddlers' Association of Greater New York, at 73 Allen Street, that Mayer Romain, Secretary of that organization, was one of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies, was disproved last evening by Mr. McCullagh. The Superintendent produced his book, which showed that Romain had been employed by him on June 28, 1899. Romain appeared in the Superintendent's office yesterday morning, and in his presence Mr. McCullagh said that the man joined the organization under his direction, in order to learn its secrets and obtain proof that it was formed to naturalize peddlers not entitled to citizenship. Romain admitted this, and told how he was promoted from Recording to Financial Secretary.

He explained how, at the meeting of the association on Sunday night, a man called and told Graubard that McCullagh had made a statement to the effect that Romain was one of his deputies, asking if it was true. Graubard, Romamin went on to say, called him into the hall and asked him about it, and he denied the charge. A little later a reporter called and asked the same question.

"I again denied it," said Romain, "for I was afraid of my life. Then I explained to Mr. Graubard that there must be some misunderstanding, and that probably he himself was referred to, as he had served as a deputy for twenty days last year. President Graubard then addressed the meeting in Hebrew, and explained this to all the peddlers. He also told them that McCullagh was making a bluff, and that he was trying to scare the people in order to prevent them from putting in their votes on election day.

"I wanted to get out of the place and I then suggested to the President to adjourn the meeting, as it was useless to burn the gas any later. The President adjourned the meeting in a hurry and I got out of there as fast as I could. I am supposed to be there to-day, but they will get my resignation as Financial Secretary."

Romain sent in his resignation by messenger last night.

Martin Engel, at the rooms of his association last night, refused to answer in detail the charges of Mr. McCullagh in reference to fraudulent naturalizations in his district.

"There are no charges," said he, "for me to answer. All I can say is that we are all practical men here, and we would be fine fools to go into the courts and stand for fraudulent naturalizations. We are not putting our heads in the lion's mouth in any such way. McCullagh don't scare us a bit. He's 'dopey.' Any one who says there is fraudulent colonization and naturalization in this district is dead wrong. As to the Peddlers' Association, I know nothing."

Zoological Park Opening.

The Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society has sent out invitations for the opening of the new Zoological Park, Nov. 8. Guests and members will be provided with transportation between Fordham and the main entrance to the park, which is located at Pelham Parkway and the Southern Boulevard.

BROOKLYN'S ASSEMBLY FIGHT.

Situation Apparently Favors Democrats, Who Expect to Send Eighteen Assemblymen to Albany.

A great deal of speculation is being indulged in just now by the leaders of both parties in Brooklyn as to the probable result of Assembly elections in Kings County. Gains are being predicted by the leaders of either organization, but the situation generally appears to favor the claims of the Democrats. It is regarded as significant, in fact, that the Republican leaders are unusually modest in their calculations. The most ambitious claim yet made by any of the Republican campaign managers is that that party will have a representation of ten in the next Assembly delegation from Kings County. The Republican Assemblymen elected last year numbered six. The more conservative Republican leaders, however, are figuring on a gain of but one Assemblyman, believing that the Fifteenth District will detach itself this year from the Democratic column.

James Shevlin, who is now directing the Democratic campaign, and the other leaders of that party are calculating upon the election of seventeen or eighteen Democratic Assemblymen, an increase over the number elected last year. It is practically admitted at Democratic campaign headquarters that the chances of holding the Fifteenth District this year are not promising. Charles Juengst, the Democratic candidate last year, carried the district with a plurality of 1,166. This year Moses Rubenstein is running as an independent candidate in the district, and his candidacy is regarded as hurtful to the chances of Juengst, who is a candidate for re-election. Edward H. Schleuter, the Republican nominee, is regarded as a strong candidate.

But if the Fifteenth District goes Republican, the Democratic leaders feel that its loss will be more than offset by the gain of the Tenth, Sixteenth, Fourth, and Fifth Districts. The Democrats feel confident that these districts will be carried by the party this Fall. In the Tenth District, Collier, the Republican candidate, had a plurality of but thirty-four. The Democratic candidate this year is Charles E. Fiske. Fiske fought with Troop C in Puerto Rico and is very popular. His chances of carrying this very close district are regarded as excellent.

In the Sixteenth District Edward C. Brennan, the Republican candidate, who is seeking re-election, is opposed by a formidable element in his own party. This faction is led by Assistant Postmaster Taylor, and at the recent primaries it showed much strength. Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Robert H. Roy, who was one of the leaders of the Shepard Democracy, and is popular alike with Independents and regulars, is the Democratic candidate in this district. It is believed that the situation in the district is favorable to his election.

The Fourth District last year gave Colton, the Republican candidate, a plurality of 325. The Democrats are confident of wiping out this small plurality this year, as they are also of overcoming the plurality of 154 obtained by De Graw, the Republican nominee in the Fifth District.

The districts which are at present represented by Democratic Assemblymen are the Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first. If these are held, with the exception of the Fifteenth, and the Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, and Sixteenth are gained, the Democratic representation from the county will be eighteen.

SOCIALISTS MOBBED PRINCE.

Punished Him for Taking a Tammany Nomination by Pelting Him with Eggs and Other Missiles.

When Samuel Prince, President of the Central Federated Union and Tammany candidate for the Assembly in the Sixteenth District, went last night to Kettler's Hall, Third Street and Avenue C, to make a speech in his own behalf, he knew he was bearding the Socialist lion in his den. He had told his friends that he supposed some of the militant Socialists might ask him questions, but his reception was more hostile than he anticipated.

He might have fared even worse than he did had not a score of policemen from the Union Market Station under Capt. Schultz rushed to his assistance at a critical moment and escorted him from the hall, all adrip with aged eggs and other filth. Then they turned their attention to the disturbers and arrested three of them. The prisoners were Solomon Shapiro of 627 East Ninth Street, Simon Wolfson of 73 Monroe Street, and Henry Rosenberg of 26 Rutgers Street.

The fact that Prince once called himself a Socialist and had many times denounced Tammany Hall did not smooth his path in any way. For a year past the Socialists in the Central Federated Union have denounced Prince as a Tammany man, and his nomination by Tammany proved, in their opinion, that they had been right.

"I stand before you to-night in behalf of the workingmen of this city," declared Prince, in opening his speech. "Tammany Hall is the friend of the workingman and has always been."

"Yes, Tammany was our friend during the street car strike," shouted Shapiro.

"How about Guggenheimer? He wanted to feed us with swill from the rich man's table," said Wolfson.

"The only way to obtain justice for the workingman," continued Prince, endeavoring to ignore the interruptions, "is to elect men through the old parties. A third party is foolish." Applause and hisses greeted this statement, and the six policemen in the hall grabbed their clubs and got ready for the storm which they saw to be inevitable.

"All my life I have been fighting for you," continued Prince, "and if I am elected I will take care of your interests."

"How much did you give Croker for your nomination?" shouted Rosenberg.

"I was nominated by the workingmen of this district," answered Prince.

"You're a liar," shouted Shapiro. "You're a fakir. You're a skate. You would lick Croker's boots!" He could say no more, and was almost black in the face with rage. Reaching down into his pocket, he took forth an egg and with unerring aim let it go at Prince. It struck the Tammany man squarely in the face and spattered his clothing.

Then it began to rain eggs. Spoiled vegetables were added for variety, and Prince would have been thrown out of a window but for the timely arrival of more policemen. They did not spare their clubs. There was more than one Socialist head cracked, and the three ringleaders were grabbed by their throats and jerked out of the hall. Their friends tried to rescue them, but the policemen were too many. Prince made no attempt to resume his speech, but, escorted by several policemen, he betook himself to a near-by saloon to wash himself.

The Socialists also interrupted the Tammany meetings at Congress Hall, 125 Avenue C, and Daly's Hall, 604 East Fourteenth Street. There was a dozen policemen in each place, and they managed to quell the riotous outbreaks in their incipiency.

POSTAL EMPLOYES MAY VOTE.

Orders Issued to that Effect by the Department at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In accordance with custom, the railway mail service, by order of the Postmaster General, to-day reissued a general order of Oct. 18, 1894, directing Division Superintendents to give such instructions to chief clerks and other employes "as will enable those who desire to vote at the approaching election to do so, irrespective of party affiliations." The order provides that there must not, however, be any interference with the proper distribution and dispatch of the mails.

INDEPENDENT CLUB DINNER.

Members Hear Speeches from Dr. Peters and R. F. Cutting.

The Independent Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, the successor of Good Government Club B, last night held its first monthly dinner of the season in the club headquarters, 2,648 Broadway. The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, pastor of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, and Acting President of the club, presided. Speeches were made by Dr. Peters, R. Fulton Cutting, and Thomas A. Fulton.

Dr. Peters said the sole object of the club is the election of good men to office, and that it will try to make principles greater than men. R. Fulton Cutting said the Citizens' Union will resist the temptation to go into State politics. "We have quite enough to employ our attention here at home," he said.

To Decide Students' Right to Vote.

YONKERS, Oct. 30.—Supreme Court Justice J. F. Barnard, having rendered a decision that some sixty students in St. Joseph's Seminary, in the First District of the Seventh Ward of Yonkers, were not entitled to register and vote at the coming election, on the ground that they were not residents, an appeal has been taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and an extraordinary session of that body has been called to meet in Brooklyn on Thursday to hear the arguments and decide the matter.

Independent Labor Party Accessions.

Cigarmakers' International Union No, 13 has come out in favor of the Independent Labor Party and adopted resolutions recommending the ticket of that party. At the general headquarters of the Independent Labor Party the following clubs were reported yesterday to have left Tammany Hall in the Fifteenth Assembly District and to have indorsed the Independent Labor ticket: The William Lane Association, with 150 members; the Robert Nugent Association, with 200 members, and the Charles Wilson Association, with 200 members.

COMMISSIONER SHEA ILL.

Nervous Prostration Follows Overwork in the Campaign and Worry.

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Campaign Committee, is ill at his home, 278 Jefferson Avenue, from nervous prostration and acute indigestion. He was taken ill on Saturday night, and has since been confined to his bed under the care of his physician. His condition is said to have been brought about by worry over his failure to secure the nomination for Sheriff and overwork in the campaign.

The family physician, Dr. J. A. Jenkins of 271 Jefferson Avenue, said last evening: "Mr. Shea is badly run down, but I expect that he will be all right again in a week or ten days. He has been troubled lately with insomnia and acute indigestion. He is simply worn out."

Commissioner Shea's illness will necessitate a change in the management of the local Democratic campaign. The direction of affairs is at present in the hands of James Shevlin.

COLORED MEN CHEER GARDINER.

An Enthusiastic Mass Meeting of the United Democracy.

The United Colored Democracy held an enthusiastic mass meeting under the auspices of Tammany Hall in Odd Fellows' Hall, 158 West Twenty-ninth Street, last night. It was promised that Richard Croker would be present, and possibly address the meeting, but he did not put in an appearance. The attendance was limited only by the size of the hall.

Edward E. Lee, chief of the United Colored Democracy, who presided, said: "Before I attempt to say anything I want to know how this house stands. Every Democrat please rise." All stood up except the members of the bands.

"How about the bands?" asked Mr. Lee. "Are they all Republicans?"

A voice said: "Yes."

"Then," shouted the speaker, "they don't get any more of my Democratic money."

There was much cheering at this, and when quiet was restored, Mr. Lee said that for more than twenty years he had been a Republican, but that he did not feel that he had committed a wrong when he stood up and said that he was now a Democrat. He declared that the Republican Party was practically dead. He spoke in praise of Col. Gardiner for appointing colored men to office in the District Attorney's office, and declared that loyal allegiance would be shown to Richard Croker.

Secretary Horne then read a statement regarding the association to the effect that they had 5,582 names on the rolls, and that the local General Committee numbered 500 members from all the districts. He then read the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The resolutions reaffirmed adherence to and loyalty to the principles of the Democratic Party, declared for equitable recognition, condemned the Raines law and all trusts, and expressed gratitude and fidelity to Richard Croker.

Mr. Lee then introduced Col. Asa Bird Gardiner. The District Attorney, after saying that he had been associated with the colored race since his infancy, spoke in the highest terms of James D. Carr, his recent colored appointee. He declared that Mr. Carr had been appointed to the District Attorney's office on his merits, and that he had received the hand of fellowship from all his office associates. He told of the part taken in the civil war by colored men, and declared that the Republicans did not give the colored man his freedom, as the latter had fought for it, and as many of them were killed proportionately as the white men. Then Col. Gardiner launched into a regulation campaign speech.

Mr. Carr was then introduced and made a stirring speech that was received with enthusiasm. He was followed by George Scannell and J. Arthur Butts.

CHICAGO DITCH ON EXHIBITION.

Final Inspection of Drainage Canal Will Be Made Next Tuesday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—A big excursion down the drainage canal, the new waterway from the great lakes to the Mississippi River, to include Governors, Senators, National Representatives, and Federal, State, and city officials, is planned by the Sanitary District Trustees for a week from to-morrow, and is intended to be the final exhibition of the big ditch before Lakes Michigan and Huron are turned into it. Previous official trips down the channel are to be eclipsed by the magnitude of the approaching event, the Trustees predict, and it is expected to arouse such enthusiasm for the canal among the National legislators and influential men of surrounding States that any opposition to the vast enterprise will dwindle into insignificance.

"About 600 people will attend the excursion," said Trustee Wenter to-day, "and we hope to make an impression which will have an effect when Congress comes to consider legislation relating to the big ship canal. There will be invited the Governors of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, and possibly some other States; the Senators of those States, all the Illinois Representatives, Congressmen from St. Louis and the river districts in Iowa, and a number of Wisconsin and Indiana Congressmen, the Senate and House Committees on Rivers and Harbors, and State and city officials. We may attempt to have representative men from the East here also, if we can reach them in time, as we propose to make the canal the one big event before the canal is opened."

CHICAGO MURDERERS SENTENCED

Brosch and Swart, Who Killed Meler, to Go to Prison for Life.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Sigmund Brosch and Emil Swart, who murdered Martin S. Meler last June, were sentenced to-day to the Joliet Penitentiary for life.

Meler, who was seventy years old and wealthy, lived the life of a hermit. He befriended the two men while they were out of employment, and they tried to rob him of his hoardings. During the scuffle the old man called for help, and the two men pushed a potato into his mouth. After securing all the money in the house they tied Meler hand and foot, and he choked to death. After a long chase the men were finally captured in Michigan, when they confessed, but denied intent to kill Meler, claiming that they had left the doors unlocked so that the neighbors could release him.

Executor's Removal Demanded.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 30.—Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman of Westchester County, to-day signed an order that a citation be issued to Nathaniel B. Valentine, the sole executor of the estate of George B. Valentine, requiring him to appear to-morrow to show cause why he should not be removed. This action was taken on the petition of Harriet A. Burtis, Charles E. Burtis, and William L. Burtis, children and grandchildren of the testator. Mr. Valentine died in Yonkers Oct. 10, 1880. The ground upon which the application is based is the unsatisfactory manner in which the executor has administered the estate.

Recovered $160,000 in Court.

Charles W. Colton, in September, 1898, brought an action in the Supreme Court in Westchester County against James I. Raymond, as President of A. A. Vantine & Co. of this city, for his interest in the company, which, inclusive of good-will, he placed at $323,000. The case was transferred to the United States Circuit Court, and came up for trial before Justice Lacombe and a jury on Oct. 20. The good-will part was thrown out, and the amount asked for was reduced to $197,000. The trial lasted until yesterday afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Colton for $160,000.

Workman Killed, Contractor Held.

Michael Schnabel, a framer, employed in the buildings now in course of erection at 219 and 221 Henry Street, fell from the first floor to the basement yesterday morning, striking his head and being instantly killed. These two buildings are being put up by Contractor Frank Levy of 36 Scammel Street. Acting Capt. Brown and Detective McCarthy of the Madison Street Station arrested Levy for negligence, and he was taken before Magistrate Crane, in the Essex Market Police Court, and remanded to the Coroner.

AGAINST CITY OWNERSHIP

R. P. Porter Writes of a Movement in England to Limit It.

SAID TO RETARD PROGRESS

Continual Interference with Private Enterprise May Result in a Petition to Parliament.

On Board the Steamship St. Louis,
Oct. 27, 1899.

The advocates of municipal ownership in the United States are threatened with a movement in England which may knock the underpinning from their structure and bring down the edifice with a crash. The epidemic of municipal trading and interference with private enterprise may be arrested by a petition to Parliament for a royal commission, or joint committee of Parliament, to define the extent to which municipal trading shall be sanctioned by the Legislature. The contention of a large and influential body of Englishmen, who have become thoroughly alarmed at the present situation, is that individual effort in England is being crushed and enterprise stifled by municipal interference; that unless a vigorous opposition is organized against these encroachments of the municipality the national consciousness will be stifled in the coils of the boa constrictor bureaucracy as effectually as it has been in Germany. The facts in relation to this important movement, which only crystallized a few months ago, will come as a surprise to those in the United States who have accepted without question the conclusions of enthusiastic writers or half-baked economists in relation to the achievements of municipal trading in England. If only a part of the acts alleged as a basis for Parliamentary action and a halt in this tendency to State omnipotence be true, the disillusioning is likely to be as complete as it will be sudden.

The immediate cause for alarm and dissatisfaction on the part of taxpayers is the increase of local indebtedness and taxation since the inauguration of municipal trading. From 1878 to 1897 the local debt of England and Wales has more than doubled and now represents the enormous sum of $1,260,000,000, over half of which represents various trading plants which may or may not be worth the original capital invested therein. In the past twenty years the local debt of England has increased 120 per cent. and the annual amount of local taxation has increased 77 per cent., against an increase in the population—the paymaster who has to meet these increasing burdens—of only 23.6 per cent., and in the ratable value of his property of only 26.7 per cent. It is furthermore claimed, in a recent address by Dixon Henry Davies before the London Society of Arts, that while the imperial legislators have been devoting themselves to a systematic reduction of the national debt, local legislators, under the pretense of doing all sorts of things for the community which should be left to individual enterprise have as steadily been augmenting the liabilities of municipal taxpayers.

DOG-IN-THE-MANGER POWERS.

Enormous as is the increase in local debt, there is, as Mr. Davies truly contends, no closing the capital account. He instances the case of electricity. Municipalities in England have hitherto only dealt with this great subject in a small and timid spirit. The total indebtedness under this head in the last published figures is only some $15,000,000, due to the fact that about all the English municipalities have thus far done is to tie up this important and universal industry so that private enterprise is afraid to touch it. Experts declare that if the English authorities retain possession of the electrical industry and keep pace with the needs of the future, they will have to spend $500,000,000 where they have at present spent $5,000,000. "Surely," says the writer referred to above, "such a vista of capital commitment should give pause to the counsels of those adventurous spirits who, with vicarious enterprise, are so ready to land the ratepayers in further trading risks." The most discreditable thing to municipal enterprise in England in this connection is the fact that in no less than 104 cases local authorities have obtained and are holding "provisional orders" granted by Parliament for electric lighting, &c., without doing anything to carry the powers into effect. Dor-in-the-mangerlike, these powers have been taken to keep private and individual effort out, and the natural result is to retard enterprise and stop the progress of the towns.

That these encroachments of municipal governors into the domain of commerce restrict and repress individual enterprise there can be no doubt. Indeed, it is being loudly proclaimed in England that it has had the deplorable effect of enslaving the free energies of the nation, especially in the exploiting of electrical enterprise. The facts presented to sustain the charge, it must be admitted, are of a startling character. Not only have municipalities obtained "provisional orders" in order to prevent individuals from entering the field of competition, but they have organized an opposition to all efforts on the part of private enterprise to extend the service or lower the price. The Electric Lighting act of 1888 provides that "the grant of authority to any undertakers to supply electricity within any area, whether by license or provisional order, shall not in any way hinder or restrict the granting of a license or order to the local authority or to any company or person in the same area." We are told that "in the electric sections belonged to private companies the local authorities have promptly taken advantage of this section. But what was sauce for the company goose was by no means sauce to the municipal gander. The act makes no difference, but the municipalities have always granted authority to competing companies in cases where private companies controlled, but have systematically refused where the plants were controlled by municipalities.

PROGRESS RETARDED.

Nor is this the worst. The most high-handed outrage so far perpetrated in the name of municipal ownership was the defeat in Parliament of a proposal to supply a large district in the north of England with a thoroughly modern system of electrical transmission. When the means of insulating high-tension currents became improved, and other scientific appliances were devised, it was discovered, so says Mr. Davies, that the English parochial limits, fixed in the time of King Alfred, did not form a scientific division for coming a peculiarly elastic and transmissible force. Some parties therefore proposed, in full reliance on the section of the act of Parliament above quoted, to establish electric transmission systems on a much larger and more modern scale than has hitherto been known in England, but which would in no way be unusual either in the United States or Germany. They moreover proposed to subject themselves to a maximum charge, less than one-half the rate which the municipalities were authorized to charge, and were as a general rule charging for the electrical unit.

What did the friends of municipal ownership do? Welcome and assist the company in the effort to establish modern methods in an important industry? On the contrary, they organized a relentless, bitter, and, from the American point of view, unlawful opposition, and by concentrating the municipal political influence defeated the second reading of the bill in Parliament. Yet no monopoly was sought for the company who, I am told on reliable authority, merely wished to trade in competition with any existing station, just as a new railway seeks power to compete in the carrying trade. The proposal was welcomed by the trading community. The Chambers of Commerce petitioned in its favor, and no one opposed the great enterprise except the municipalities. These organizations, with their autocratic Town Clerks did not want the price of electricity reduced. It has been proved by reliable testimony that this proposal would have practically supplied electricity from a central station on the coal fields over an area of nearly 1,300 square miles for lighting, power, and any purpose for which it would be used; and, having regard to what was being done in Germany, Austria, Italy, and our own country, it was quite certain that it could be supplied at something like one-fourth the rate at which it is sold at present. At a meeting held to protest against the attitude of municipalities in relation to this enterprise, Mr. Graham Harris said: "The total area in that district at present supplied by the municipalities who were opposing the bill and stirring up opposition all over the kingdom, was under four square miles, and the whole work might be done by one small engine working continuously. They had 730 customers, but the whole population was counted by hundreds of thousands. The suggestion of the municipalities was that the company should be prevented from supplying their area, and that all the millions of people in the area, including their 730 customers, should be prevented having the electricity at the price the company were prepared to supply it at."

NEW METHODS UNWELCOME.

After reading the above surely we must accord with another British authority who declares that here we see the municipal trader in his true colors. He does not wish to trade in the same way that any commercial man trades, facing difficulties as they come, contending with his rivals, whoever they may be, adapting himself to new conditions, scrapping his existing plant as soon as it is superseded, and substituting more efficient plant, often at great sacrifice. "Your municipal trader," says Mr. Davies in his able address before the Society of Arts, "won't hear of scrapping superseded plants. He wants protection for the ratepayers' trade. If science has shown that he is on the wrong lines, and has made an improvident investment, so much the worse for science, which must go to the wall (as it has in Glasgow and many other British cities) before the necessities of municipal trading. Science must wait until his machinery wears out. That will be quite time to introduce anything new."

In these efforts to stifle all enterprise and obtain a complete monopoly for the British Town Clerk and his municipal contractors and friends, the Municipal Corporation Association has been formed. This body, I am told, raises its funds for such extraordinary and, happily in the United States, unheard of proceedings by a rateable levy over the whole of the affected towns, so that, although ostensibly preserving its local character, the opposition is centralized. This association, equipped with learned counsel and a well organized lobby, becomes most powerful at Westminster. In the particular case referred to it called upon municipalities all over the kingdom to bring pressure upon their respective members of Parliament to defeat the bill. Thus the North of Scotland and South of Ireland are whipped into line to defeat measures which would be of immense value to Lancaster, York, and some of the Midland counties. As things stand at the present moment in England this powerful organization is the barrier against the initiation of individual enterprise, and the risk of having to face such an opposition practically debars even the attempt, except on some such scale as above described. It has aptly been described as a power organized especially to stifle new enterprise at its birth, not for the common good, but to protect selfish interests. No wonder the taxpayers and commercial bodies of England are up in arms against a scheme for the suppression of fair dealing and the unlimited enlargement of the functions of government. The nearest approach to this organization which we have in the United States is at the present moment advocating the repeal of the wise Constitutional provisions in so many State Constitutions which limit the creation of debt. Ruffled by these wise provisions in their attempt to bring about the British condition of affairs in the United States, the American advocates of municipal trading have discovered that this obstacle must be removed before municipalization of profit-making industry is possible. While therefore the form the question is taking in the United States is a little different the object sought to be attained is precisely the same.

These are some of the specific charges which will be made during the next session of Parliament against what the English call municipal trading, but which we exploit under the term municipal ownership. The general charges are equally worth considering and should start those advocating these schemes for the United States thinking. These charges completely dispose of the four stock arguments of the municipal ownership advocates in the United States, which are, as is well known, (a) that municipalities can borrow more cheaply than private individuals, (b) that if a profit can be made out of the general supply of some commodity for the community why should not the community realize that profit for itself, (c) that the motives of private adventure are self-seeking and sordid, and contrast unfavorably with the disinterestedness of the city Aldermen, (New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, for example,) (d) that some of these enterprises are in the nature of monopolies and that it is better that the Government should be a monopolist than a private person. To this case of the municipal trader which I have put in a nutshell, the English opponent of municipal Socialism aptly and vigorously replies, sustaining his position with an array of data that confounds the college professor and Socialistic clergymen who have rushed madly into the municipal ownership arena and want our cities to absorb alike all the lighting and street railway enterprises.

DISPUTES AS TO USE OF PROFITS.

In the first place these English economists claim that the cost of borrowed money is a small element or cost in the success of municipal trading when there is a loss of 10 per cent. in cost of management when municipal is compared with personal talent in management. Commenting on the "profit to the community" argument one of the speakers who took part in the discussion before the London Society of Arts, says: "We seem to have heard of this system before in a remote island, where we are told the inhabitants earned a precarious livelihood by taking in each other's washing. The great danger of a municipality engaging in a trade is to hold the balance evenly between the ratepayer as proprietor of the municipal works and the ratepayer as consumer. The two are not by any means identical." Recently, for example, the municipality of Nottingham, we are told, makes a large profit out of its gas, and last year a prominent manufacturer of that town spoke very bitterly of the feeling of the large gas consumers that they were charged unduly for their gas in order that the money so raised should go to the maintenance of a technical school. This the manufacturers claimed was robbing the rich to give to the poor. Again, in Sheffield, the municipality, realizing a profit from the tramways, immediately reduced the rates by twopence in the pound. This has aroused the wrath of those who live along the tramway route. They say they are practically the sole users of the tramways; that a lowering of the district rates means hardly anything to them, but to the rich property owners. They have denounced this process as stealing from the poor to give to the rich. Should they decide in Sheffield to reduce the fare or in Nottingham to reduce the price of gas to the actual cost, the Councils of these towns would still be open to this criticism of the taxpayers, who used neither gas nor tramways, upon whom, with his neighbor, this burden of debt and subsidized industry must fall. In fact, there is no reason why the entire community should be dragged into a large trading venture with a large capital.

The third point against individual enterprise is well described as being based upon cant, or, at best, ignorance. The Town Council, at its best and cleanest, is no better than the private company—in some of our American cities it is much worse. Will Dr. W. S. Rainsford or Dr. Lyman Abbott or Albert Shaw or Prof. Bemis please answer the question put by Dixon Henry Davies when he asks: "Where is the inherent beneficence or nobility in those who merely adventure other people's money?" There are just as many good sterling qualities required in venturing your own money—courage, steadiness in adversity, tenacity of purpose, faith, and loyalty, all necessary to steer great undertakings through troubled waters. To thus fence off by the staves of officialdom field after field of enterprise from the adventure of the individual capitalist is indeed to deaden commercial activity, and to atrophize those energetic faculties which hitherto have been the mainspring of industrial progress both in England and the United States. The fourth and last point is, that in private hands such trades are monopolies in private and in opposition to all. We hear it made on both sides of the Atlantic. A generation or more ago trunk railways were regarded as monopolies. Yet to-day there are practically five running from London to the north. So from New York to Chicago, and even to San Francisco. Had the Government undertaken these great industries we should have but one trunk line in each case, as on the Continent. Railway development would have been retarded and competition not near so keen. Instead of progress we should have had stagnation. Committing such enterprises to the unwise action of the Legislature discourages and restricts the enterprise of the capitalist and condemns promising industry to the sterile and monopolistic hands of municipal management.

OTHER DIFFICULTIES.

Another element of danger has developed both in Manchester and Glasgow, where these cities, not content to manage their own tramways, are seeking power to inaugurate a system of tramways within from ten to sixteen adjoining districts, in which it is actually claimed by these municipalities that no company whatever should have a right to put down or work tramways. The municipalities of Manchester and Glasgow bear in mind, do not say they will make all necessary tramways, but the contention is that only those shall be made which they approve. All these arbitrary measures come before Parliament, so the opponents to municipal trading claim, promoted and lobbied by the aforesaid Municipal Corporation Association. It is said that no less than seventy municipalities are applying either to Parliament or the Board of Trade for power to trade in electrical fittings, thus coming actually in competition with private manufacturers, and in addition to that a large number of bills from municipalities seeking to become trading corporations. In all these enterprises the wretched ratepayer will be called upon to pay whether the business is successful or not. As in the case of a company, there would be no winding up. The effect of all this on labor is most disastrous. The thousands of employes of these cities are all voters, and they are bound to vote for those who propose to take care of them, regardless of the poor beggars whose occupation is destroyed by the curtailing of individual enterprise. In a recent election for the London County Council the borough of Southwark was treated to a poster to the effect: "Vote for So and So, who will pay the scavengers the wages of 25 shillings a week." Here was a serious element of corruption which will become bad enough in Great Britain, but unbearable in the United States. The London County Council is at this moment having serious trouble with their tramway labor. It will probably end by the taxpayers being saddled with the difference. Labor should receive the highest possible pay and should use all legitimate endeavor to secure it. Wages dependent upon political elections, however, are bad alike for the employe and the body politic, whether municipal, State, or National. In short, the claim is being made in England, and sustained with an overwhelming amount of facts, that in twenty years municipalities have not given so good an account of their stewardship as private enterprise would have done. In view of this an attempt will be made to impeach the whole category of municipal enterprises, and if possible to bring the administration of English municipalities once more to their original and legitimate moorings.

For the benefit of American readers I have epitomized in a short space the conversations I have heard in many directions among intelligent men of affairs in a recent stay of a few weeks in London. Other facts have been culled from reports of speeches, debates, and newspaper articles in the leading London journals. The whole clearly points to a strong revulsion of feeling in England against municipal trading. This sentiment will, as I have said, crystalize during the next session of Parliament, and I hope result in a royal commission to take the question under review. Meantime these facts have been rather hastily written out on shipboard for the purpose of warning American taxpayers against the fiction spread all over the United States as to the gratifying results of municipal ownership in the United Kingdom. As a matter of fact, and including Glasgow, there is not a single such enterprise in England which has given, or, under present conditions of operation, can give as good and as satisfactory results to the community as can be obtained by properly regulated industrial management. ROBERT P. PORTER.

ROBBED IN ST. LOUIS CAR.

Treasurer of Cable Line Loses $1,043 Cash and $48,750 in Checks—The Thieves Escape.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Robert B. Jennings, Secretary and Treasurer of the Broadway cable line, was robbed of $1,043 in cash and $48,750 in checks while standing on the rear platform of a Broadway car at Broadway and Washington Avenue, at noon to-day. The police attempted to suppress the facts, and as a consequence the news was not generally known until three or four hours later in the day.

The robbery, committed in broad daylight in one of the busiest sections of St. Louis, is regarded as one of the most daring crimes committed in the history of local police annals.

Mr. Jennings had just drawn the money from the bank, intending to take it to the railroad company's offices, on North Broadway, to pay off the hands. The robbers evidently knew he had drawn the money. Just as Mr. Jennings was getting on the car two men approached, and one of them jostled against him. This was done to attract his attention from the other man, who picked his pockets while Mr. Jennings turned to see who jostled him. He discovered he had been robbed shortly afterward, but the men had in the meantime made their escape. When he learned of his loss he reported it to the police, and five detectives were immediately dispatched to the scene to work on the case. The robbers, however, had secured a good lead, and the police could find no trace of them.

Payment on the checks, which were drawn on the Boatmen's Bank, has been stopped by the railroad company.

Mr. Jennings was robbed of a large amount several years ago under somewhat similar circumstances. Two men boarded a Broadway car and snatched up a satchel he had at his feet containing $4,000. The robbers were captured and sent to the penitentiary.

SEEKS DEATH TO AVOID ARREST.

Traveling Salesman in Missouri Kills Himself While Officer Waits.

PLATTSBURG, Mo., Oct. 30.—J. P. Lourey, a traveling salesman of St. Joseph, committed suicide to-day. Lourey was infatuated with a Plattsburg young woman, and when she refused to marry him Saturday night he attempted to kill her. To-day a Marshal went to the hotel with a warrant. When the offic

The Wanamaker Store.

Black Dress Goods

WE picked the strongest, truest light in this very light store to sell black goods under. There isn't anything to hide. One may safely judge a dress goods store by the way it sells blacks. It is a hard test.

Crepons are in deserved favor. We have a hundred and forty-two styles from France—finest is $6 a yard; a hundred and two styles from England—finest is $2.75, because the English do not use much silk,—and here are twenty-five Crepons of American make—fifteen styles at $1 and ten styles at 75c. We are proud of the Yankee success, for the domestic goods are glossier and more attractive than the English at anywhere near the same prices. But we haven't made the very high grades yet.

The black dress goods have a section to themselves—Tenth street and Fourth avenue corner.

Fifth Floor Bargain Store

This special selling place has been opened for a purpose—and that purpose is two-fold—

We are demonstrating the Wanamaker understanding of the word "Bargain."

We are selling odd lots from our stocks and from importers' stocks at *savings to you of from ten to fifty per cent.*, and the business is being done comfortably and far removed from the sections devoted to regular goods.

All elevators run to the Bargain Store. To-day these things are on sale there—

Silks

Forty-nine thoroughly desirable kinds. There are: Fancy brocade taffetas, with figures in various good colors on medium and dark grounds; fancy glace taffetas, with satin stripes in black; changeable taffetas with new satin stripes broken with barre stripes of satin; silk and satin diagonal stripes; Gros de Londres ground with fancy columns of flowers and polka-dots between. The lowest price on the lowest grade of these is regularly 75c yd. Choice at 50c.

Table Linen

We've been furnishing some steamships with linens—and are left with lots of remnants of Table Linen (1½ to 3 yards in each). Fine chance to save, if you find a usable length—for any of them are worth a third more in the regular way. At the rate of 40c to 75c a yard—but sold only by the piece.

Morris Chairs

There's more restfulness in a Morris chair than was ever bundled into equal space—they adjust themselves to your fancy and your back. Some at **$2.50** complete with good cushions; some at $5, instead of $8. We show some samples of regular lines in the same place - just to be handy for you.

Jardinieres

They sold rapidly enough yesterday, and so they should, and will again to-day. Good shapes and decorations, and prices just as attractive. 50c kinds for 30c. 85c kinds for 55c.

Framed Pictures

750 facsimile water colors in round and square gilt frames, the former 6 in. in diameter, the latter 4½x6¼ in. Regularly 40c to 50c. Choose at 25c each.

Blankets

Some exceedingly attractive bargains in this line. For instance: Large blankets of very fine wool on spool cotton warp; 74x82 in., and weighing 7 lbs., at $8 they were cheap; these absolutely perfect goods at $6 a pair. White wool blankets, cotton warp, 60x80 in., 4 lbs.; at $1.50, formerly $1.75, and a larger, heavier kind at $1.65 that was moderate enough at $2 a pair.

White crocheted bedspreads at 75c, instead of $1. Marseilles spreads at $1.50 that you'd think very low at $1.85.

Fancy China

It's Austrian. The various decorations are new and decidedly pretty. One group is made up of cups and saucers, breakfast and tea plates, fruit saucers, oat meal saucers and bread-and-butter plates. All well worth 20c each. Choice at 10c each.

There's also a collection of separate pieces which includes chocolate pots, cake plates and salad bowls at 20c to $1. Double those prices for actual value. And some elegant cups and saucers at $3 a dozen, though regularly $6.

Pocketbooks

Women's combination pocketbooks, morocco, tan, dark brown, green and black. With heavy sterling silver corners; excellent value at 75c each. Price, 50c.

Scissors

Fine quality steel; sizes 3 to 5½ in.; needle threader attached; regularly 50c; these are 25c.

Embroideries

Edgings and insertions that ordinarily sell for 10c to 75c a yard. But a trifling imperfection here and there makes them "seconds," and so come 2,000 yds. at 8c yd. and 4,000 yds. at only 12½c.

A Carpet Bargain — We are in the same important relation to the carpet market that manufacturers occupy—

We pay a tribute to newness. For instance, the new design of Axminster may be rated as a $1.15 carpet. The same grade in a standard design is $1. That difference for wit, and the work of carrying it out in the woof and weft of the fabric.

But we have one advantage not shared by manufacturers who are retailers as well. Such must naturally favor their own productions—we pick the best of all.

And there are bargains, even in full-standard carpets.

This one, for instance—

20 styles of $1 and $1.15 Axminsters at 75c.

The new Wiltons are very fine—a hundred and fifty designs. $2.50 a yard, and more.

Third floor.

Girls' Flannel Waists — Enough like shirt waists to be easy and convenient, enough like dress waists to be trim and stylish. Pretty fall shades, girlish; made to fit. Three instances:

$1.25—Blue, green, red, brown; yoke back; soft full front, trimmed with black braid.

$2.25—Plain colors or fancy stripes with tufts in contrasting shades; round yoke in back; waist sleeves; flare cuffs; brass buttons.

$3.35—Golf red, with small green dots, a novelty; round yoke in back; front finely plaited; brass buttons; waist sleeves; flare cuff. Sizes 12 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Mourning Neckwear — Bows, fichus, chemisettes, ruffs and the like—very new; very proper styles. $1.10 to $5—but prices do not convey any idea untill you match them to the goods.

Broadway.

Children's Drawers — Canton flannel, fair quality and nicely made—

for ages 2 to 4 at 15c.
for ages 6 to 8 at 18c.

Scarcely worth while for mother, with all her worries, to bother over "plain sewing." Now is it?

Second floor.

Books — Standard books at low prices.

Not meant for hoarders, but for readers. Plain clear type printed on fair paper; simple but good bindings.

Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., $2.90.
Bulwer's Works, 13 vols., $3.75.
Green's Short History of the English People, 2 vols., $1.50.
Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., $1.40
Boswell's Life of Johnson, edited by Birrell, 6 vols., $2.90.
Dumas' Count of Monte Cristo, 3 vols., $1.35.
Grosvenor's Constantinople. Over 200 illustrations—many full page—2 vols., $2.25.
Hugo's Les Miserables, 5 octavo vols., fully illustrated, $3.75.
Hugo's Novels, nearly 1,000 illustrations, 13 vols., $7.50.
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, library edition, 3 vols., $1.50.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Souvenir Postal Cards and Albums — Scenes about New York lithographed clearly on postal cards.

A pretty way to send a greeting out of town. Cards, 2c each. Albums to hold them,—a brand new notion,—imported; without duplicates; bound in paper, cloth and leather. A sample line, 15c. to $6.

Views—Grant's Tomb, Central Park, Post Office, Produce Exchange, Temple Beth-el, Union Square, Madison Square Garden, The Cathedral, Grand Central Depot, High Bridge, and the Capitol at Washington.

Basement.

The Velvets Are Rich and Beautiful

Quite five hundred sorts, in colors alone, and almost every color group has a fine equivalent in black. And this only touches the velvets at $1 to $5 a yard.

There are fifty-five in this exclusive group—$2.50 to $16 a yard. All from Paris.

This group of Panne Imprime—or long-nap velvet, is for dress garniture. A hundred and eight selections—$1.35 to $8 a yard. Used with silk or woolen goods.

Uncut Velvet looks like a dull ribbed silk, but touch it—the velvet mellowness. $2 to $4 a yard.

Rotunda.

Silk Waists and Petticoats

There is a touch of Paris in the collection of Silk Waists and Petticoats on sale at counter nearest central Broadway entrance—and the crystal cases in the center aisle hold some of the daintiest French things we've brought over. So do two of the Broadway windows.

Imported Silk Waists, $15 to $65.
Imported Silk Petticoats, $16 to $65.
Imported Silk Dressing Sacques, $12 to $50.

By the way here are three fine lots of American made goods—

Silk Waists in various good colorings, and black as well. $5—worth a third more, yet these are brand new.

Silk Petticoats—black and colors, corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle. $5.

Silk Petticoats of quite $12 value at $9.50. Black and colors. Deep accordion plaited ruffle.

Main floor, Broadway.

Boys' Overcoats

Boys' clothing is apt to be less good than men's—clothing men think that women do the buying and that women can't tell skimped tailoring from good.

That's why New York had such a big welcome for this boys' clothing store that realized its needs and met them.

Frieze overcoats are among the most popular—lots of warmth and wear at moderate cost. $4.50 and more. For boys of 4 to 16.

The Frieze Overcoats at $5 are in mannish style, and would fetch $6.50 just on their good looks.

Oxford-mixed Frieze Top Coats in a very swell style—straight back, crescent pockets, turn-up cuffs. $8. For boys of 8 to 16.

The Surtout Coat is most extreme of all. $12 and $14.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW YORK'S THANKSGIVING DAY

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day issued the following Thanksgiving Day proclamation:

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

State of New York, Executive Chamber.

During the past year this State has been blessed with prosperity and with order. Under Providence each man has been permitted to live his life and do his work as seemed best to him, provided only that he in no wise interfered with the liberty and well being of his fellows. Moreover, the people of this State are not merely New Yorkers; they are Americans, and as such they have shared in the blessings that have come upon America during the year that has gone by.

It is right that we should give thanks for the prosperity that has come to the Nation, and for the way in which this great people, in the first flush of its mighty manhood, is moving forward to meet its destiny, and to do without flinching every duty with which that destiny brings it face to face.

Therefore I, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November, 1899, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Done at the Capitol in Albany this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1899. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the Governor: William J. Youngs, secretary to the Governor.

MADE TO JUMP FROM TRAIN.

Ohio Man Loses Both Legs Through Outrage by a Tramp.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 30.—Rollin Thorne, residing at Graytown, entered a box car on the Lake Shore Railroad here last night, intending to ride to his home.

A tramp, whom he did not notice on entering the car, attacked him while the train was running at full speed three miles west of here, robbed him of his watch and $7, and then threatened to shoot him if he did not jump from the car.

To escape being murdered Thorne leaped from the car and fell under the wheels, which cut both his legs off below the knees. The injured man was brought to this city and pladed in the infirmary.

Trouble on the Arizona Border.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Gen. Merriam, at Denver, telegraphed the Adjutant General, under Saturday's date, as follows:

"Capt. Wright, with half troop Ninth Cavalry, in camp at Naco, on Mexican border, Oct. 20, reports consultation Mexican officers; further trouble not likely. Saloons on Mexican side responsible for disorder. Wright will remain at Naco. Instructed to allow no armed men to cross Mexican line from either direction, arresting and disarming if they persist."

LAWYER SENTENCED FOR FRAUD.

W. J. Hawkins of Rochester to Go to Prison for Forty-two Months.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 30.—William J. Hawkins, a young lawyer well known in this and other cities in the State, pleaded guilty this afternoon before Judge Sutherland in the County Court, to an indictment charging him with forgery and grand larceny in the first degree, and was sentenced to three years and six months in Auburn State Prison. He heard the sentence apparently unmoved.

The charge against Hawkins was that while acting in a confidential capacity he swindled one of his clients, a widow, Mrs. Margaret A. Preston, out of $5,100. This sum, it was charged, Hawkins obtained by means of a forged mortgage on the property of Mrs. Margaret A. Bruff, another widow of 535 Court Street. It is alleged that after the first mortgage for $2,500 had been drawn by Attorney J. B. Kiley, he permitted Attorney Hawkins to take it for the purpose of having it executed at the house of Mrs. Bruff, she being, according to Hawkins, very ill. When the paper was returned it bore Mrs. Bruff's name and the acknowledgment signed by William J. Hawkins as Commissioner of Deeds. This was in September, 1898, and in November following the same operation was repeated, for $2,000. In both instances checks were given which, it is claimed, Hawkins had cashed.

MAZET FIGHT GETS HOTTER

All Parties Doing Their Utmost in the Nineteenth District.

STEWART OPPOSED TO RAMAPO

Declares for Municipal Control of the Entire Water System—Fromme Answers McCullagh.

In the Nineteenth Assembly District, where Tammany Hall, in supporting Perez M. Stewart for Assemblyman, is putting forth herculean efforts to defeat Robert Mazet, the fight waxes warmer as Election Day draws near. Every one of the candidates on both tickets was circulating through the district last night, fighting tooth and nail for the slightest advantage.

At the Tammany Headquarters Register Fromme, who is leading the assault on the Republican candidate, said that Stewart's estimated majority had grown from 1,000 to 1,200 since Saturday. Mr. Mazet's supporters ridiculed these figures. Secretary Bruder of the Republican district organization, said that of the sixty men whose names were attached to a circular favoring the election of Mr. Stewart, claiming to represent both parties, only three or four were bona-fide Republicans. At the Citizens' Union Headquarters it was asserted that the list in question contained the names of no less than twenty-two Republicans, twelve of whom were enrolled with that party last year.

The Citizens' Union has abandoned the use of its headquarters in Seventy-ninth Street for its nightly mass meetings and adopted the idea of open-air meetings. Two such meetings were being held last night in the district. Neither Mr. Stewart nor Francis W. Aymar, the Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman, made any speeches, as they were busily engaged at headquarters in consultation with district Captains. Mr. Stewart, in answer to a question put by an independent voter, put himself on record on the question of the Ramapo deal: "I favor legislation," said Mr. Stewart, "to prevent any private corporation from supplying New York City with water, and I heartily favor municipal control and management of its entire water system."

Preparations have been completed for the big Citizens' Union mass meeting to be held to-night at 230 Amsterdam Avenue. Among the speakers will be Simon Sterne, George Haven Putnam, William Hepburn Russell, John H. C. Nevius, Perez M. Stewart, Francis W. Aymar, John Frankenheimer, C. C. Nadal, Harry L. Earl, and Oswald G. Villard.

At Republican headquarters it was announced last night that the colored Republicans of the district had opened headquarters at 225 West Sixty-third Street and were preparing an address to be sent to the voters of the district in favor of Mazet. It was announced also with considerable satisfaction that it had been discovered that Isaac H. Klein, the Citizens' Union leader in the district and the personal representative of Perez M. Stewart, was not even a resident of the district, but resided in West Fifty-fifth Street, in the Seventeenth Assembly District. This fact will be made known throughout the district, and it is thought by the Mazet supporters that it will largely counteract Mr. Klein's future efforts in behalf of his candidate. Another piece of information that pleased the Republicans was that Henry Hoffert of 147 Amsterdam Avenue, twenty-five years a member of Tammany Hall and a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the district, visited Republican headquarters yesterday and said that he had had enough of that organization and would cast his ballot for Mazet.

The usual Republican open-air meeting was held last night at Sixty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It was preceded by a torchlight procession. Mr. Mazet made a brief speech. A Tammany open-air meeting was in progress one block away at the same time.

At the Tammany district headquarters a larger crowd was congregated than on any other evening since the campaign opened. Many Tammany veterans from down town were on hand to give encouragement and advice. Register Fromme expressed himself as confident of the outcome. "The great argument toward the defeat of Mazet in this district," said he, "is summed up in the one sentence, 'Why didn't you call Platt?' Every fair-minded man in this district can easily grasp the force of that argument, and even the women have taken it up, for every American woman is a lover of fair play."

Regarding Superintendent McCullagh's promise to make trouble for the alleged colonizers of the Nineteenth District on election day, Mr. Fromme said: "That is simply a bluff. McCullagh knows very well that he has no right to prevent a man from voting, provided, if challenged, he swears his vote in. We intend to take a hand in this seeking out of illegal voters on the other side. We will not prevent the men we have spotted from voting, but after they have voted they will be promptly arrested. We are also prepared to protect the rights of every Democratic voter in this district. We shall be prepared with unlimited bail at every Election District, and competent attorneys will be on hand to look after the voters' interests."

CITIZENS' UNION AND MAZET.

Mr. Cutting Replies to Criticism of the Organization's Attitude in the Nineteenth District.

A great deal of criticism has been made, especially by men who formerly acted with the Citizens' Union, of the alliance of the organization with Tammany Hall in the Nineteenth Assembly District to defeat Robert Mazet. As the Citizens' Union formerly supported Mr. Mazet, many of its members say they cannot understand the present position of the organization.

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, said yesterday, in replying to such criticisms, that its course was determined by circumstances that were imperative, whether or not the nomination of Perez M. Stewart, and the refusal to renominate Robert Mazet, were errors of judgment. He said:

"Whether or not the District Committee made a mistake in not nominating Mr. Mazet, I believe that the lines of the campaign, as now drawn, make it imperative for the independent voters to support Mr. Stewart. I regard Mr. Stewart as a better representative of the people than Mr. Mazet. In obtaining the co-operation of Tammany Hall the committee acted in an entirely justifiable manner. The Citizens' Union should certainly take advantage of the readiness of any organization to support candidates of its selection, and who conform as fully as Mr. Stewart does, to the demands of its declaration of principles."

The kind of criticism that is being made of the action of the Citizens' Union is shown by the following extract from a letter written to William J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and to R. Fulton Cutting, as Treasurer of the Campaign Committee. Nathan Bijur, in giving his reasons for writing this letter, says that he is in receipt of a circular sent out by these officers of the organization asking for "my vote, work, and money in behalf of one clean ticket against Tammany Hall in New York County." He then continues:

"I live in the Nineteenth Assembly District, where an organization calling itself the Citizens' Union has combined with Tammany Hall to defeat Tammany Hall's most dangerous enemy, Robert Mazet. Do you represent that same Citizens' Union? If so, how can you oppose Tammany Hall, when you are allied with it? I use this term advisedly, because Mr. Stewart has not merely permitted Tammany Hall to indorse him; he has formally accepted its nomination, and nightly appears, with some of his personal following, at the Tammany meetings, speaking from the same platform, side by side and cheek by jowl, with all the Tammany leaders. He is not an independent who merely permits anybody to vote for him; he is working and asking for the Tammany vote. Does any one but a child believe that a candidate can actively seek the Tammany vote and not owe something when he gets it? He is out day and night 'hustling' for the votes of the colonizers and their masters, who acknowledge that they believe it lawful and creditable to introduce floaters into our district to vote down the real residents.

"Do you approve of that sort of anti-Tammany campaign? I and many of my friends voted and worked for Mr. Low in 1897. We think that we are entitled to know whether you approve of Mr. Stewart's course or whether you believe, as we do, that the local committee, directed by Isaac H. Klein, and calling itself the Citizens' Union, is abusing the fair name of that organization in the interest of Mr. Croker and his 'business.'

"A committee of Independents, of which I shall be a member, has just opened headquarters at the Hotel Empire, Sixty-third Street and Broadway, where your Fusion county ticket and the anti-Tammany district ticket will be represented and actively advocated. We appeal to you and to all the true friends of honest government throughout the city for assistance toward our campaign in this pivotal district."

MONEY STOLEN FROM A PIANO.

Diedrich von Soosten Reports the Theft of $9,000—Police After His Niece's Visitor.

When Diedrich von Soosten, an elderly German of thrifty habits, put $9,000 in cash in a tin box and tucked it away under the lid of an upright piano he flattered himself that he had found a more modern and advantageous receptacle for ready money than the time-honored woolen stocking. He discovered to his cost yesterday that some person of predatory instincts also knew that the piano held something besides melody and strings, and he is now mournfully reflecting that a savings bank might have done just as well as either a stocking or a musical instrument.

Mr. von Soosten is the owner of the five-story brick flathouse 1,678 Third Avenue, at the northwest corner of Ninety-fourth Street, and is reputed to own a good deal of other property. He lives on the second floor of the house, in a nicely furnished flat, over a liquor store, and his household ordinarily includes his wife, (considerably his junior,) whom he married eight or nine years ago; their little daughter, Mrs. von Soosten's sister, and a niece of Mr. von Soosten, Emilie Schulz, twenty-two years old. At present Mrs. von Soosten and the child are on the ocean returning from a trip abroad. Miss Schulz has received attentions for seven or eight months past from Carl Holdie of 1,656 Third Avenue. Mr. Holdie, who is a painter out of employment, is now being earnestly sought by the detectives of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and his arrest in connection with the case is expected.

Miss Schulz and Holdie were together yesterday morning in the parlor, where the piano stood, and, according to the story told by the police, the girl went out of the room a few moments and left Holdie there. Holdie ended his visit about 10:30 o'clock, and shortly before 11 A. M. Mr. von Soosten went to the piano, his niece, who is accustomed to act as a domestic in the household, being at the time employed in another room in preparing dinner. Beneath the lid of that piano he knew that he had left a tin box, padlocked and wrapped in a green cloth and containing a large amount of cash. He raised the lid to be sure it was there, and not altogether free from a hope that the deposit might have accumulated some interest since his last visit. The box had been broken open and the money taken.

"Kind heavens!" he screamed, "the money is gone."

Then he rushed excitedly back into the dining room, where he met his niece, and shouted wildly:

"Emilie! Emilie! has any one been in the parlor this morning?"

"What's the matter?" she cried. "Carl Holdie and I were in there a little while."

"Nobody else? Nobody else?" demanded Mr. von Soosten. "What? No? Oh, what shall I do? The money in the box has all been taken."

When the old man had sufficiently calmed himself to see the need of prompt action he put on his hat and coat and went down to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station with his niece. There the tale was told, and Capt. Frers assigned four detectives to go out on the case. They were to arrest Holdie. Mr. von Soosten and his niece were both extremely reticent when questioned at the station house, and got away quickly.

Later a reporter called at the flat, and Miss Schulz came to the door and said she had been told to say nothing about the case.

"You will know all about it by to-morrow," she said, with a smile. "I can't say anything now."

Miss Schulz declined to say whether the sum lost was really quite so much as $9,000. The police look with some degree of doubt on the statement that so large a sum would be left in a piano in the fashion Mr. von Soosten describes.

Holdie is about twenty-eight years old, and is said to belong to the Eighth Regiment. It is said that his attentions to Miss Schulz were not altogether the most acceptable to Mr. von Soosten, as Holdie certainly was not a man of much means.

FAYERWEATHER CASE UP AGAIN

Supreme Court of the United States Denies Writ of Certiorari.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the petition for a writ of certiorari in the Fayerweather will case was denied. The object of the petition was to bring the case into the Supreme Court, and it is believed that the effect of the decision rendered to-day will be to finally settle the matter of the estate of the late Daniel Fayerweather. The case involves a large sum of money bequeathed by Mr. Fayerweather to a number of educational institutions.

A "SEVEN DAY CHURCH."

New Experiment to be Tried by Methodists in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—One week from to-day the Methodists of Chicago will begin the experiment of a seven-day church. It will be in the nature of missionary work, and all services will be in the Wabash Avenue Church, Wabash Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The plans are not complete, but at present it is intended that the services shall not be altogether of a religious nature, but include lectures, concerts, and social gatherings in the church.

The scheme is new in Chicago. The Wabash Avenue Church has two preachers, H. F. Ward and G. D. Cleworth, both young men, who will have charge of the new work. Wealthy Methodists of Chicago are behind the new venture, and, if successful, it is said that it will be adopted in other sections of the city.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S WAIVER.

Gives Formal Consent to Probate of Her Husband's Will.

Mrs. Alice Gwynne Vanderbilt, the widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt, yesterday filed a waiver of citation and gave her formal consent to the admission of her husband's will to probate.

The waiver was filed by a clerk in the law office of Anderson & Anderson.

Otto Hess, the managing clerk of the Andersons, went before Probate Clerk Washburn and made affidavit that he had served Reginald C. Vanderbilt at the Vanderbilt mansion, at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, with the citation. He at the same time served Gladys Moore Vanderbilt with a copy of the same citation. He also served a copy of the citation on Mrs. Vanderbilt and upon William Williams, a lawyer of the Mills Building, on behalf of Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

PRISONER'S GOODS ATTACHED.

Police Clerk Served with the Writ Against W. F. Ellis.

William F. Ellis, who is accused of complicity in the larceny of $45,000 from the First National Bank of Washington, Penn., was arraigned before Magistrate Duel, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning. The case was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Ellis was arrested last Friday night at the Hoffman House. The Police Property Clerk, who has charge of whatever was taken from the prisoner of any value, was yesterday served with an attachment against Ellis in favor of Joseph D. Lowe for $4,200, the balance said to be due Lowe on two notes given by Ellis last August.

THE ARREST OF C. B. ORVIS.

Taken to Pittsburg—Says He Can Easily Prove His Innocence.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—C. B. Orvis, the Pennsylvania oil operator who has been arrested here in connection with the forgery of papers for $30,000 in Washington, Penn., left here to-night for Pittsburg in custody of an Eastern officer. His wife and son will remain in Chicago, believing that Mr. Orvis will have little trouble in proving his innocence.

"There is a big mistake somewhere," said Orvis to-day. "If there has been any forgery committed I am one of the victims. I am sure, however, I will be cleared when I reach Washington."

Will Not Die from Vaccination.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—The State Board of Health has ascertained that the report to the effect that four children were seriously ill at Highland Falls from the effects of vaccination is an exaggeration. Dr. G. Herbert Browne, Health Officer for that district, is responsible for this statement.

W. & J. Sloane

Are showing a most attractive display of

BIGELOW WILTON AND BRUSSELS CARPETINGS

IN CHOICE PATTERNS AND IN RICH NEW COLORS.

They are sole agents for Greater New York for these goods, which are renowned for their splendid wearing qualities.

Broadway & 19th Street.

DOG BRINGS MAN TO GRIEF.

The Animal Leads Victim of Burglary to His Master, on Whom the Stolen Goods Are Found.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 30.—A peculiar capture of a burglar was made by the Corning police about 5 o'clock this morning. During the night a burglar broke into the rooms of George Jones, a colored bootblack living in a store building, and stole certificates of deposit amounting to $4,300, which the bootblack had saved by years of shines. He also took a sweater and a pair of shoes.

Jones was awakened by the barking of a dog which was locked in the hallway, and arose to find that he had been robbed. It was evident that the dog was left behind by the burglar, and Jones decided to follow him. The dog sniffed about and soon led him to the rear of the building, where the shoes were found. Jones continued to follow the dog, and was soon joined by the patrolman. The dog led them a long chase, but finally turned into a hallway, where the man was found putting on the stolen sweater. On him were found the stolen certificates, and he was locked up.

In the police court to-day the prisoner gave his name as Ed Demonceau, a coat-maker, formerly employed at 271 Fulton Street, New York City. He was held for the Grand Jury.

The dog which caused his arrest was a faithful tramp friend. Demonceau had taken him with him on his tour of stealing, and in his hury to get away shut him in the hallway of the building.

McLAUGHLIN DEPUTY CHIEF.

The Police Commissioners Make the Appointment—His Record.

William W. McLaughlin was yesterday appointed to the position of Deputy Chief by the Police Commissioners. He has been acting Deputy Chief for a long time.

McLaughlin was appointed to the force Nov. 27, 1868, was made a roundsman Oct. 31, 1876, a Sergeant Feb. 20, 1884, a Captain June 30, 1887, and an Inspector Oct. 1, 1892. He was one of the members of the force accused before the Lexow committee. It was said that he or his wardman had received a bribe from a builder named Seagrist. McLaughlin was indicted and convicted. Following the conviction he was dismissed by a resolution of the Police Board, June 10, 1895. On the 18th of the same month the resolution of dismissal was rescinded, as McLaughlin had secured a stay and a new trial. This time he was acquitted. He had been under suspension a long time and he was restored to duty.

McLaughlin, on Dec. 9, 1898, was promoted to be Deputy Chief. The Civil Service Board refused to recognize the appointment, as McLaughlin had not passed an examination. On Jan. 31, 1899, the Police Board rescinded the resolution of appointment and put McLaughlin back as an Inspector. McLaughlin sued to compel the board to make him a Deputy Chief. The suit is still pending. Meantime the White law went into effect, and McLaughlin had to take an examination. He was the only officer who applied, and he passed the examination with a percentage of 90.46.

McLaughlin is in charge of the Borough of the Bronx. He received numerous gifts of flowers during the day.

SILK MILLS' STRIKE ENDED.

Liberty Company's Troubles Settled Through State Mediation Board.

Commissioners Delehanty and Webster of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration called yesterday morning on Henry A. Van Liew, President of the Liberty Silk Mills, where the men and girls employed are on strike, and tendered the good offices of the board in mediation. Mr. Van Liew said that the operatives had struck without sufficient reason, and that he had always been willing to right any grievances.

Commissioner Webster then suggested that Mr. Van Liew meet a committee of the employes with a view of coming to an understanding. Mr. Van Liew consented, and the Commissioners and Secretary Bramff of the board went to Celtic Hall, at 466 West Fifty-fourth Street, where the strikers were assembled. They were received with much applause, and the strikers anxiously asked them whether Mr. Van Liew was willing to receive a committee to try to settle the strike, of which they were getting tired. Mr. Webster replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Delehanty advised them to appoint a sensible committee with definite instructions and with power to make a written agreement, inasmuch as Mr. Van Liew was in a mood to settle.

The strikers thereupon appointed a committee of three girls and three men, Sophie Rell, Margaret Leonard, Florence Collins, Henry Decker, B. Casparian, and Valentine Reinmuth. The strikers' committee and Commissioners Delehanty and Webster met again in Mr. Van Liew's office, at 469 Broome Street, in the afternoon and remained in session with Mr. Van Liew until about 6 o'clock, when it was announced that an agreement had been arrived at and signed by both sides, and that the strikers would return to work to-day.

Mr. Van Liew said that the strikers had found that they had made a mistake in striking hurriedly, and that the complaints that they had been subjected to heavy fines were not true. One girl who had thrown a glass of water in another girl's face was threatened with a fine of 25 cents, and the report of the occurrence had grown in magnitude as it spread. The weavers, Mr. Van Liew said, earned between $5 and $17 a week, according to ability.

New York Controller Loses a Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The United States Supreme Court to-day dismissed the case of John H. Scudder versus the Controller of the City of New York, on the ground that no Federal question had been raised in the trial court. The case involved the right of the city to tax money deposited in a New York bank by a resident of New Jersey.

St. Luke's Hospital Election.

The annual election of officers of St. Luke's Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the hospital. The old officers were re-elected. William Alexander Smith was elected to succeed the late Cornelius Vanderbilt as Vice President. The officers are: President—George M. Miller; Vice Presidents—Samuel D. Babcock and William Alexander Smith; Treasurer—Gordon Norrie; Secretary—Hoffman Miller.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

WING TIPS
2.97 Pair.
Flat College lasts in black wax calf, worth 5.00.
Button Enamel Shoes
4.98 Pair.
Double sole all the way to heel. Full extension soles. Sold by custom bootmakers at 7.00 and 8.00.

"Cluett"
40¢ SHOMBRY
CLUETT, PEABODY & Co. MAKERS

ANY COLOR OR COMBINATION OF COLORS. ENAMELED IRON SIGNS
SAML BUCKLEY & Co.
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"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS
ALL PRICES UNLESS THAN ELSEWHERE 50-54 West 22d St. A SPECIALTY

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

CASUALTIES IN FISHING FLEET.

Loss of Life Among Sailors from Gloucester Below the Average.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 30.—The annual calculation of the number of victims lost from the fishing fleet of this port was made to-day, and it was learned that sixty lives have been added to the great total that has accumulated during the past few years, that fifteen widows and twenty-six children have been bereaved, and that shipping property valued at nearly $80,000 has been swallowed up by the sea.

The loss of life was considerably below the average for the past twenty-eight years, but the loss in vessels and amount of insurance aggregates nearly the average of the last quarter of a century.

The number of vessels lost was fifteen, having a value of $79,750. The insurance was $64,201. While these figures cover the loss in vessels, the amount is far from the aggregate loss to the vessel owners at this port during the last year. If the cost of the casualties resulting from the two great storms of last Winter be added, the total would be increased to $115,000.

Electric Road Receivers' Report.

William Barker and Charles Currie, receivers of the Paterson Central Electric Railway Company, yesterday filed with Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, their final accounting. The report showed that they had sold the road for $30,000 and paid all the debts. They ran the road from Jan. 2 until the sale, and advanced $14,000, which was still due. As it appeared that the $30,000 for which the road was sold had not been drawn upon, Vice Chancellor Pitney ordered the loan paid, and also allowed the receivers $5,000 each for their services, with $3,500 to their counsel, Eugene Stevenson.

Princeton's Mission Representative.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—At a mass meeting of the students held in Murray Hall Robert R. Galley was unanimously re-elected to represent Princeton in the foreign missionary field. One thousand dollars was voted by the students for his support. This will be the third year Mr. Galley has represented Princeton in the foreign field. He is now engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work among the students of nine different colleges in Tien-Tsin, China. A building for the accommodation of his A association has been erected through the liberality of Mrs. J. Livingston Taylor of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Greatest Gift Is Health.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract
Makes Flesh and Blood, Gives Health to All.

IRVING AS ROBESPIERRE

A Splendid Reception to the Great Actor in His New Role.

SUPERB SPECTACULAR SHOW

Ellen Terry in a Comparatively Small Part—Description of the Play and Its Performance.

"A new welcome with an old ring" Sir Henry Irving called the cordial and sincere greeting he and his companions received at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening in the modest little speech he made in response to the general demand after the play. It was such a greeting, not in the matter of noise, for the people in the music halls are noisier every night, but in its unmistakable expression of sympathy and admiration, as no other dramatic artist from abroad is likely to get even in this town, where newcomers are always sure of welcome. The theatre was simply packed and every seat in the body of the house had been bought days before, while the gallery seats and standing places were occupied by enthusiasts who had been on a line stretching from the box office window far up Broadway some hours before the doors of the theatre were opened.

At 8 o'clock nearly all of the audience had arrived, but there was some delay on the stage, and the curtain did not rise until ten minutes after the advertised time. Ellen Terry, in the character of Mme. de Maluçon, awaiting the coming of her son in the forest of Montmorency, was then revealed, and the spectators broke forth into a welcome which was only less hearty and prolonged than that bestowed upon Irving himself a few moments later.

There was no sign of age or weakness in the acting of Irving. He has had better parts in better plays, and we shall see him in some of them in this engagement, but the Sardou "Robespierre," as he and his company do it, is a thing no habitual theatregoer will care to miss—a fine pictorial study of a strange epoch of history, with some passages of striking dramatic quality. The applause was strongest after a splendidly acted scene at the close of the third act, but it was plentiful throughout the evening, and the interest of the audience was held by the play and the actor.

After the great scene in the Hall of the Convention, which ends the play, Sir Henry was called again and again, and it was then that he delivered his speech, as follows:

It is impossible to thank you adequately for such a welcome, an inspired welcome as you have given us, and I speak also for my friend, Miss Terry, when I say that she shares with me the deep satisfaction of renewing our old ties with a gracious public whose generous confidences are among our most cherished memories. I should be a dull man—which I may be—and an ungrateful man—which I am not—were I not to feel to-night a sense of delight and happiness in the cordiality and warmth of your greeting. To-night you have given us a new welcome with an old ring—a welcome in a voice which I well remember, a welcome as such makes us glad and thankful that life has such delightful pleasures and recompenses. Ladies and gentlemen, with all my heart I thank you for one and all, and am ever your respectful and loving servant.

Sir Thomas Lipton was among those at the theatre. He was in one of the boxes for a short time, and then took his departure. Others present were the Chevalier de Martino, the Earl of Yarmouth, the Countess Nazelli, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Lawrence, Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg, Clyde Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. John Elderkin, Beverley Tilden, Richard Croker, Bliss Carman, Robert L. Reid, J. S. Hartley, the sculptor; Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Justice David M. Leventritt, Justice Barrett, Justice Beach, Justice Scott, Judge Dugro, Congressman-elect Jefferson M. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Flagler, Capt. Arthur Lee of the British Embassy, Gen. Whittier, Parke Godwin, William Beardsley, Mrs. Henry C. Gillig, W. J. Ross, ex-Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Richard Watson Gilder, Margaret Morton, Mrs. Minna Gale Haynes, Commissioner John W. Keller, José Mora, Dr. and Mrs. M. L. King, and Thomas P. Ochiltree.

THE PLAY AND THE ACTOR.

The time is the early Summer of 1794 and the place Paris and its neighborhood. The Girondists, Danton, Desmoulins, and Hebert have fallen, and it seems that the hour of Maximilien Robespierre's perfect triumph is at hand. The play called "Robespierre," written by Victorien Sardou and rendered into English admirably by Laurence Irving, who fills the small but comparatively important part of Tallien in the last act, assumes that Robespierre really yearns for absolute power, which he pictures in words that exhibit the impracticability as well as the cunning of his nature.

There are nine episodes, and each represents some phase of the man's extraordinary and complex nature. Some liberties are inevitably taken with the plain facts of history, but none that does great violence to one's accepted ideas of the epoch. The romance in which Robespierre is involved is, of course, purely fictitious, but the play gains what positive dramatic value it possesses from it.

It may as well be said plainly, however, that the merit of this piece lies chiefly in the opportunity it gives to a great actor to portray an intelligible idea of a famous personage. Irving has gone directly to history for his study of many of the superficial traits of the character. As the medium of the exhibition of some fine pictures, too, the play serves well, but it is far from a masterwork, and its performance with an actor less magnetic and interesting than the great Englishman in the dominating rôle would be accounted tiresome. Irving, however, makes the dictator a vital personage every moment he is in sight, and in the three or four strongly dramatic passages holds the audience almost breathless by the force of his art.

SUMMARY OF THE INCIDENTS.

A summary of the chief incidents in this play, scene by scene, will best serve to convey an intelligible idea of Sardou's manner of treating the character of the victim of Thermidor. At the beginning Robespierre, faultlessly attired and attended by spies, keeps an appointment with Benjamin Vaughan, an agent of Fox, in a secluded spot in the forest of Montmorency, the scene, painted by Hawes Craven, being one of the most beautiful and most illusive views ever set on the theatrical stage. The interview, in which the dictator rejects political advances made to him by the Englishman, has some dramatic value. It shows the faith of Robespierre in himself, and his belief in his destiny. It exhibits the weakness as well as the strength of his character.

But the episode is chiefly valuable as theatrical "preparation." By means of it the spectator learns of the romance of the hero of the play and one of its fictitious personages, Clarisse de Maluçon, and the existence of a son, Olivier, of whom Robespierre knows nothing Clarisse and her niece, both allied with the aristocrats, are dwelling near the forest, and in the climax of the act both are arrested as enemies of the Republic.

They are shown in the first scene of Act II., prisoners at Port Libre, with no lack of companions in misfortune. In this episode the doomed royalists and liberals are represented as viewing their situation philosophically, not to say flippantly. The characters of a dozen or more of them are cleverly individualized. The parting of a mother from her prattling child, quite unconscious of danger, is an affecting incident, and a rehearsal of a public execution with an improvised scaffold, to help the condemned to meet their fate gracefully when the hour comes, is a grimly grotesque one. In the prison Olivier is allowed to visit Clarisse and the cousin to whom he is devotedly attached, and he vows vengeance on Robespierre.

The second scene of this act represents the gorgeous and extravagant pageant of the Feast of the Supreme Being, expressing the revulsion of feeling in the last months of the Terror against the awful blasphemy of Hebert and his crowd, with their libidinous "Goddesses of Reason." The strange, fanatic Robespierre is now proclaimed Vice Regent of God. Foppishly dressed, he takes his place beneath the Statue of Liberty and grandiloquently addresses the multitude, and his speech is interrupted by Olivier, who from among the crowd denounces the dictator. The youth is seized by the police.

The house of Citizen Duplay, Robespierre's landlord, is the next scene, and here is a gathering of Republican beaux and belles, with Robespierre in a mood of poetic reminiscence. He is enjoying himself now, and will not heed a letter from Clarisse in which she tells him of the existence of his son and implores him to save the lad from the danger which threatens him. But later, when Olivier is brought before him, the letter, taken with the youth's own utterances, enables him to recognize his son, and to take measures to save him from the guillotine.

These measures, however, are not wholly efficacious, as it seems, for in the next episode, Robespierre and Clarisse, from the window of a house in the Rue de Martrio, watch the passing tumbrils in dread of seeing Olivier in one of them on his way to the guillotine. That danger over and the dramatic suspense of that cleverly contrived series of incidents having been brought to a climax, the Hall of the Conciergerie at midnight is revealed, wherein Robespierre, seeking his son in a sort of frenzy, falls in a fit of horror and remorse and sees the ghosts of some of the victims of the Terror.

But his own downfall is close at hand. The incidents encompassing it are compressed into one highly effective episode. Robespierre is made to shoot himself in the Hall of the Convention after the tumult of his day of trial. The management of this great scene of confusion may well be imagined by persons who remember other Irving productions. It is no hyperbole to say that it could not be surpassed. The vast crowd is composed of individualized units. None of the senseless gesticulating and yelling of ordinary stage crowds is to be noticed. Each human being in the assemblage acts his part. It is Thermidor brought back again. That the climax of the scene is not historically correct matters not at all. The dramatic end is accomplished.

THE ACTING.

As a whole, Irving's portrayal of Robespierre justifies the lavish production of the play. It may not be ranked with his very best achievements. The limitations of the character, perhaps even the too-often purely theatric quality of the play, would not permit of so great an artistic triumph. This Robespierre is, first of all, the dominating figure of a spectacle which aims to reflect in stage pictures the tumult and anguish, the travail of an epoch which was vastly more important than any individual belonging to it.

But Irving reproduces the externals of the man Robespierre as he may have been, with his wonderful skill of composition, denotes with sure effect the mingled cunning and fanaticism in his nature, touches those traits (of paternal love, for instance,) which the dramatist has given to his hero without historical authority with unfailing skill, and has his splendid moments, as in the scene in which Robespierre recognizes Olivier, and the spell of frenzied horror in the Conciergerie. In the last act, too, probably no other actor could dominate the scene as he does.

The scene with Olivier is an excellent example of Sardou's craftsmanship. If all the play were of this quality it would be indeed a masterpiece. The youth is brought into the house of Duplay for personal examination by Robespierre. The idea is to wring from him evidence to convict others, but by the merest chance the dictator learns that his own child is before him. His anxiety then is to learn the whereabouts of the boy's mother, to save her from danger, without revealing his secret to Olivier. Newly awakened affection, pity, fear, self-distrust, and anxiety conflict in the father's mind.

The succeeding scene at the window is scarcely less clever though its sheer theatricalism is more obvious. Irving makes his share of it tell, and Miss Terry finds here her only good opportunity. She lends authority and personal charm to her rôle, but cannot make it more interesting than it is.

The ghost scene, superbly managed pictorially, is clearly Gloster's dream again, and it would be more effective if it were less protracted.

For the rest, as we have already intimated, the ensemble is all but perfect. Few of the principals have a chance. Mr. Stanford, the Olivier, is a handsome young man, and his acting is competent. Messrs. Dodsworth, Archer, Tyars, and Garry play small parts particularly well. Many of the actors carry two or three small parts.

THE SCENES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Besides the woodland view contributed by Hawes Craven, the picture of the Place de la Revolution in which the fête of the Supreme Being occurs, by the French artist, Amable, and the same painter's scene of the Hall of the Convention are noteworthy. Mr. Craven painted also the Conciergerie picture in which the ghosts appear. Other sets by James Harker and W. Harford are equally good in their less ambitious way. The costuming of the small army of principals and the vast and motley crowd is wonderful in its variety and the harmony of the general effect. Georges Jacobi's incidental music includes the entr'actes, a song in Act III., and the music for the fête scene, with its commingling of the Marseillaise and "Partant pour la Syrie." It is all appropriate enough and unobtrusive.

Maximilien Robespierre	Henry Irving
Clarisse de Maluçon	Ellen Terry
Olivier	Harry B. Stanford
Augustin Robespierre	F. D. Daviss
Benjamin Vaughan	W. Lugg
Lebas, Member	James Hearn
Buonarotti	Leonard Calvert
Couton	Charles Locke
St. Just	H. Tamworth
Old Duplay	Clifford Bown
Simon Duplay	J. Archer
Maurice Duplay	F. Hayes
Didier	C. H. Kenney
Bergerat	W. Graham
Billaud-Varennes	Charles Garry
Jagot	J. Hatch
Amar	W. Sharpe
Voulland	G. Barton
Ruih	Charles
Vadier	H. Gurney
Thurlot	H. Garstin
Tallien	Laurence Irving
Fouché	Charles Dodsworth
Lecointre	F. Ferguson
Legendre	A. Moring
Heron	Arthur Royston
Count Harday de Hauteville	Junius Booth
De Bussey	Charles Garry
The Recorder	Gilbert Yorke
Haly	R. P. Tabb
Collas	J. Swain
Barrasin	T. Reynolds
Urbain	D. Young
Maréchal de Mouchy	G. Ellis
De Broglie	Charles Vane
De Kersaint	J. Wilson
De Pons	T. McKay
D'Armaille	Alec Weatherly
Cottant	M. Rose
Dossum	S. Parsons
Madame d'Avaux	E. F. Davis
Mademoiselle Lacroix	E. Davies
Madame Hérê	Alice Goodwin
Little Girl	L. Tarvin
Shade of Marie Antoinette	Clelia Howson
Madame de Lavergne	Mary Foster
Mademoiselle de Bethisy	Doris Digby
The Maréchale de Mouchy	A. Byron
Madame Maleyssie	L. Marion
Charlotte Maleyssie	L. Hale
Marie Thérese	Beatrice Irwin
Madame Duplay	Miss Crosse
Madame Lebas	Cecile Cromwell
Cornélie	Brenda Gibson
Victoire	Grace Hampton
Madame de Narbonne	Maud Milton

SPECULATORS' RICH HARVEST.

The Management Unsuccessful in Its Efforts to Thwart Them.

The management of the Knickerbocker Theatre, where Sir Henry Irving made his first appearance last night, was scarcely successful in its efforts to thwart ticket speculators. The speculators crowded around the Broadway entrance to the theatre, making it almost impossible for the public holding seats to gain an entrance to the house. Repeatedly the police drove them back, but they always managed to work their way up to the entrance again. Never in the history of great opening attractions within the last five years have so many unknown, but licensed, speculators made their appearance on the sidewalk before any New York theatre. It was said by one of this city's oldest speculators that the new men have come from other cities, as far west as Chicago, and that it is their intention to follow the Irving company to every city which it will visit.

Astonishing prices were asked by these speculators for their seats, and they had no trouble in getting them. Orchestra chairs commanded as high as $10 and $12, while balcony seats brought from $5 to $6 and gallery seats from $3 to $4. The orchestra seats were somewhat limited, because most of these seats were disposed of by the management to the regular first-night patrons, but any number of seats could be obtained for the other sections of the theatre.

An unusual procedure on the part of the management occurred at about 9:45 o'clock. At that hour three officers were stationed at the storm doors leading into the theatre, and every person who endeavored to gain entrance to the lobby for the purpose of purchasing seats for other performances was refused admission and informed by the officer on duty that he or she would have to come this morning at 9 o'clock, as the management absolutely refused to sell any more tickets for other than last night's performance.

"IL TROVATORE" IN ENGLISH.

Verdi's Opera by the Castle Square Opera Company.

It used to be said by old-fashioned Italian opera impresarios of the Col. Mapleson type that when business was bad Verdi's "Il Trovatore" could be relied upon to draw a good house and help an unfortunate manager out of trouble. This is not the case in the present day, yet "Il Trovatore," when well sung, is always welcomed by a considerable part of the public, and will probably continue to hold its own while elementary melody and rhythm maintain their place in the general ear.

At the American Theatre last night the familiar work was once more brought forward by the Castle Square Opera Company, and it was heartily applauded by a large audience. The principal singers were Miss Golden as Leonora, Miss Linck as Azucena, Harry Luckstone as the Count, and Mr. Sheehan as Manrico. Miss Golden is an established favorite with American Theatre audiences, and Leonora is one of her most popular rôles. She received many evidences of popular favor last night.

Mr. Sheehan's Manrico has gained much in boldness and authority, and last night he sang and acted with fine freedom. He had happily thrown aside a device of forcing the nasal resonance of his voice, adopted at the beginning of the season, and the result was that the naturally good quality of the organ was much more clearly brought out. Miss Linck displayed a good voice and a dramatic temperament, but her singing was unfortunately marred by a bad tremolo. The chorus sang vigorously, though not discreetly, and the orchestra was barely tolerable. The mountings of the opera were familiar. Next week "Carmen" will be sung.

AT THE MURRAY HILL.

Large Audience Sees a Revival of "Madame Sans Gene."

The Donnelly Stock Company presented Sardou's comedy, "Madame Sans Gene," yesterday at the Murray Hill Theatre before a large audience. Like all of Manager Donnelly's previous revivals, the comedy was well mounted, and the characters were for the important rôles adequately impersonated. Dorothy Donnelly, who was in the title rôle, and Walter Allen, who portrayed Napoleon, acted their parts admirably.

Very satisfactory work was done by Thomas Coleman as Lefebvre, William Redmund as Fouché, Ralph Stuart as Comte de Neipperg, Miss Blanche White as Marie Louise, and Miss Fanny Jennings as Madame de Bulow. The other rôles were cleverly acted. Next week's attraction will be Du Souchet's farce, "My Friend from India."

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—Unusually interesting attractions are to be seen this week at the Musée. The new figure of President Krüger attracts much attention.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—After spending a week in Harlem, "The Girl from Maxim's," was removed to this house last night for a week. The success of this comedy at the other two New York houses attracted a large audience.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Last night the "Cracker Jack" Burlesquers made their first appearance in a skit entitled "Behind the Screen." The second portion of the programme contained vaudeville specialties, and the performance concluded with an extravaganza entitled "The Drummer's Paradise."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—"A Social Maid," a comedy presented last night for the first time in this city, was received favorably by a large audience. The olio which preceded the farce contained the World Trio, Johnson, Davenport, and Lovella; Acme Four, Bison City Quartette, and many others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"A Blue Grass Widow," a new one-act comedy by Milton Nobles, was presented yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Nobles and Miss Eva Wentworth in the cast. The Monlieve sisters, Ching Ling Foo, the Nawns, Edwin Latell, and Wormwood's trained dogs made up the bill.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Edward Harrigan and his company received their usual cordial reception when they made their appearance yesterday in the new skit "McSorley's Inflation." The kalagraph displayed new moving pictures, Lizzie Evans and Harry Mills were seen in a farce, La Belle Carmen gave an exhibition on the high wire, and Titenia gave some of her dances.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Moung Toon and Moung Chit, Burmese jugglers, were the novelties offered yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and D. Fisher appeared in their rural piece, "The Half-Way House." Horace White, a ventriloquist and musician, made his New York début. The other features were Conroy and McDonald, Irish comedians; new moving photographs of the kalagraph, Les Browns, and many more.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The curio halls and theatres this week contain an almost entirely new bill, only the star features of the bill last week having been retained. Scott and Haley, one-armed boxers, and the half-man-half-horse are new attractions. Andree and Reeves, in the Philippine war reminiscences; Prof. Dodd and his talking dog, Mary Sousa, woman magician, and the Punch and Judy show are in the curio halls, while a double bill is in the theatre.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—An excellent bill was provided by Manager Bradly for the patrons of this house last night. It included Miss Etta Butler, the mimic, who gave imitations of May Irwin, Modjeska, Viola Allen, and others; the bicycle polo team performed some of its difficult acts, Bedini and Arthur juggled all kinds of peculiar objects, and the Craggs did some tumbling. Others on the bill were the De Courcey brothers, Herbert and Wiley, the Streator Zouaves, Mlle. Emmy and her trained dogs, Miss Artie Hall, and La Sylphe. Of the vitagraph pictures, many of them were new. They include a reproduction of a Spanish bullfight.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE PLANS.

Seeking Attraction to Succeed "The Children of the Ghetto."

The management of the Herald Square Theatre is at present engaged in trying to secure a good attraction for the house to follow "The Children of the Ghetto," which will terminate its engagement on Nov. 25. It was said at the theatre last night that Mr. Mann had left town to attend a performance which was given for the first time last night, and if he thinks favorably of the production the probabilities are that the play will be secured for the time intervening between the close of the present attraction and the date for the opening of David Belasco's play, "Naughty Anthony," which is scheduled for early January days.

William A. Brady has made a proposition to Messrs. Evans and Mann to give him the theatre for the production of Aubrey Boucicault's adaptation from the French, which will be known as "A Court Scandal." Nothing definite, however, will be decided upon until Mr. Mann returns.

NOT AN EARL IN THE BILL.

Lord Yarmouth's Family Objects to His Use of the Name.

The Earl of Yarmouth, who was engaged by Charles Frohman as a member of one of his companies, has received information from his family in England that they propose to enjoin him from using the family name in his career as a professional actor. In consequence of this he has decided hereafter to be known as Eric Hope, under which name he will appear for the first time in this city at one of Mr. Frohman's theatres on Nov. 20.

The Earl will leave this city to-day for Allentown, Penn., to join the Frohman's Comedians, with whom he will rehearse for the leading juvenile part in the farce "Make Way for the Ladies," which will be produced for the first time in this city on Nov. 20.

CLAIMS MAY IRWIN'S SONG.

Manager Brady Threatens Legal Action Against the Comedienne.

Manager William A. Brady threatens all kinds of legal action against Miss May Irwin and her managers if they insist upon including a song in their farce, "Sister Mary," which is entitled "What Did Mary Do?" Mr. Brady stated last night that he purchased what he alleges to be the same song in England last Summer under the title of "Mary Was a Housemaid," and which he intends to introduce in his new burlesque under the title of "Beckie Was a Housemaid," and which has been copyrighted. He claims to have the right to take criminal action if Miss Irwin's management will persist in allowing her to sing this song. Mr. Brady also said that he notified the Irwin management yesterday that they must desist from using the song, and as he understands they will continue it in the play, he will take some action in the matter to-day.

Miss Irwin's business representative, E. Burke Scott, when informed of Mr. Brady's contemplated action said that he knew nothing whatever about the latter's song, but he does know that Miss Irwin's song is an original one, written especially for her by Frederick Solomon, the words by Louis Harrison. He added that Miss Irwin would continue to sing it at every performance, despite Mr. Brady's threats.

DELLA FOX MUCH IMPROVED.

Her Physician Looks for No Change for the Worse.

Dr. Constable, who is attending Miss Della Fox, the actress, late last night issued this bulletin of her condition:

"Miss Fox is better to-night than at any time within a week. No change for the worse is expected."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30.—Della Fox's mother lies at death's door in this city. It was not expected that Mrs. Fox, who is suffering from dropsy and a valvular disease of the heart, could live through the night.

It was stated last night that on account of the sudden turn for the worse in the condition of Mrs. Fox no member of the family will leave for the East. Living in St. Louis are the actress's brothers, Frank, Charles, and her father, Andrew J. Fox.

GEORGE C. TYLER A BANKRUPT.

Asks Relief from Debts Incurred by the Digby Bell Opera Company.

George C. Tyler, a clerk at 1,402 Broadway, formerly manager of the Digby Bell Opera Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. He wishes to get rid of his individual debts, and also the liabilities incurred as a partner in the Digby Bell Opera Company with Jacob Rosenthal. The partnership was dissolved in 1896, and there are no assets left.

Tyler's total liabilities are $12,165, of which $10,630 is on account of the opera company and $1,535 was contracted individually at Asbury Park in 1895 in a production of "As You Like It." On the latter account he owes salary to eighteen creditors, among whom are Robert B. Mantell, $100; Thomas Q. Seabrooke, $200; Marie Wainwright, $100; Minnie Seligman, $150, and James T. Powers, $175. He owes twenty-nine persons in connection with the Digby Bell Opera Company, among whom are Digby Bell, $2,000; Laura Joyce Bell, $1,000; Hubert Wilkie, $800; Josephine Knapp, $800; John McGhie, $600; John McGhie and Josephine Knapp McGhie, $1,150, and Augustus Thomas, $400.

HOPPER IN A NEW PLAY.

Adds a Travesty to "El Capitan" at the Comedy in London.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—De Wolf Hopper successfully removed "El Capitan" to the Comedy Theatre this evening, supplementing the performance with W. H. Post's travesty on "The Degenerates," styled "The Degenerates." Miss Marian Giroux scored a marked hit. Charles Hawtrey of Mrs. Langtry's company added to the success of the performance by appearing in a parody of the Duke.

The reception given the travesty shows that an English audience realizes that America still produces farce writers as well as clever comedians.

Plans of Cissie Loftus.

It is more than probable that Miss Cissie Loftus, who signed a contract with Richard Mansfield to play the part of Roxane in his revival of "Cyrano de Bergerac," afterward cancelling it, will return to Weber and Fields's. She plans, it is said, to appear in Mr. Proctor's vaudeville houses, and at the termination of this engagement she will return to the Broadway Music Hall.

"A Battle-Scarred Hero."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Cuban-American military farce, "A Battle-Scarred Hero," with Bert Coote in the title rôle, was presented for the first time this evening at the Lafayette Square Theatre. The play was received favorably.

Court Relieves Actor of Debts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Charles A. Gardner, the actor, received the benefits of the bankruptcy act this morning, when all his debts, amounting to $30,115, were wiped out in the United States District Court.

THE SAMOA CONTROVERSY.

It Is Said Great Britain Has Made an Offer to Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The Vossische Zeitung says it understands that Great Britain has offered Germany the Gilbert Islands and the British portion of the Solomon Islands in return for a renunciation of Germany's claims in Samoa.

EXPRESS TRAINS NOT TO STOP.

Property Owners Object to New Elevated Station at 72d Street.

The project of the Manhattan Railway Company to have express trains make stops at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street is to be abandoned for the present. The explanation at the office of Vice President Alfred Skitt yesterday was that the plan fell through because the company could not get the necessary consents of property owners.

The company, to avoid disturbing the local schedules, had planned to elevate the track at Seventy-second Street, from Sixty-fifth to Eightieth Street, so as to permit of the erection of an overhead platform above the up and down tracks, for passengers to and from the centre track.

BOY KILLED IN ELEVATOR.

Raymond Bawson's Head was Crushed Between Elevator and Ceiling.

Raymond Bawson, eight years old, of 275 West Street, was crushed about the head yesterday afternoon while playing with several other boys on a freight elevator at 451 Greenwich Street. He died of his injuries soon after being taken to the New York Hospital.

Three or four of the boys were on the elevator when it was started upward by some one on an upper floor.

All the children but Bawson jumped off in time, but he was caught between the elevator and the ceiling of the first floor. His head was jammed, and both of his jaws fractured. His nose was cut nearly off. His playmates were powerless to help him. When he was extricated he was carried to the hospital, where he died on the operating table.

DR. VAN DYKE'S SUCCESSOR.

He Declares Dr. Babcock Would Fill the Place Well.

Judging from an interview with Dr. Henry Van Dyke last night, it appears probable that the pastorate of the Brick Presbyterian Church may be filled by the Rev. Dr. M. D. Babcock of Baltimore.

"On Nov. 8 the congregation will meet for the purpose of considering the election of a new pastor," said Dr. Van Dyke. "The published statement that the Rev. Dr. Melancthon Woolsey Stryker would be a possible candidate is erroneous, as he is devoted to his duties as President of Hamilton College. I am still serving as pastor of the Brick Church, and have not as yet taken up any duties at Princeton.

"There has been no meeting of the congregation, nor has any committee been appointed for that purpose. Of course the people of the Brick Church have not been spending the Summer without thought with regard to the necessity of finding a man to take charge of the church in the near future, but they have considered it wiser to approach the problem quietly, and, while there was no vacancy in the pulpit, to avoid a public exhibition of candidates."

"Have you had anything to do with the selection of your successor?" Dr. Van Dyke was asked.

"I have had nothing more than any other member of the congregation to do with selecting my successor.

"I have very firm convictions, which the people of the church all share, that the pastor of this parish ought to be a man of a certain type—old-fashioned in faith and simple Christianity, modern in methods of work, and in touch with the life of to-day. He should be a native American. If the American church cannot raise its own ministers it is almost time for it to go out of business."

"The name of Dr. M. D. Babcock of Baltimore has been mentioned. What do you think of him as your successor?"

"I cannot say what the people of the congregation will do. If he is called, it will give me the greatest satisfaction. He is a man thoroughly qualified to take care of the church in all its departments, and to preach the Gospel with power. In religion he is earnest, and he is a man among men, who does not occupy his energies in theological hair-splitting and controversies."

INJURED BY GAS EXPLOSION.

Ten Men in the Duquesne Carnegie Works Are Hurt, Two Fatally.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 30.—Ten men, two of whom will die, were burned at the Carnegie Steel Works, at Duquesne, to-day. The men were working in a pit engaged in making connection for a meter for the new gas house being erected. It seems that the main had sprung a leak, and when the yard engine passed, hauling a train of hot ingots, the gas was ignited and a terrific explosion followed, completely shattering the old gas house and hurling the workmen in every direction.

P. J. GLEASON "OUT" AGAIN.

Ex-Mayor of Long Island City May Now Go Where He Pleases.

Ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City will to-day be a free man. For the last six months he has been "in jail" as a judgment debtor. As the jail limits of Queens County are the same as the limits of the borough and county, he did not spend a minute in the jail building. He was "imprisoned" on a judgment obtained by Anthony S. Woods, ex-Captain of the Long Island City police, for damages for slander.

When Mr. Gleason saw the situation he would be placed in he went to Albany and caused a bill to pass giving judgment debtors the run of the county. He then allowed the case to go to trial, and refused to pay the $2,000 damages awarded against him.

DELAY IN AMBULANCE SERVICE.

One Hour Before an Injured Man Receives Medical Attendance.

Although Charles Becker was injured soon after 8 o'clock last evening, it was one hour later before he was placed in an ambulance and taken to the New York Hospital. Becker is thirty-five years old, and lives at the Standard Lodging House, at Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue. Last evening he was crossing Broadway, when a hansom cab knocked him down and ran over his right leg, fracturing it. The man was carried to the sidewalk by Policeman Duffy of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and some citizens.

The policeman called up Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance and was told that their only available ambulance was out. He called up Bellevue Hospital and was informed that all the ambulances were out. The policeman then called up the New York Hospital, and after a delay of more than one hour the man was taken to that institution.

A large crowd of theatregoers saw the unfortunate man lying on the sidewalk and were loud in their denunciations of the ambulance service.

FIRE-PROOF MATERIAL TRUST.

Pittsburg Terra Cotta Lumber Company to Control Entire Trade.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 30.—The Dispatch tomorrow will say:

"Pittsburg men and Pittsburg capital will soon control the fire-proofing business of the entire country; that is, in the manufacture of fire-proof building material. The Pittsburg Terra Cotta Lumber Company is about to effect the purchase of three plants now in operation. These are the works of the Boston Fire-Proof Company at Boston, the Hobert Terra Cotta Company of Chicago, and the Cleveland Fire-Proof Company of Cleveland.

"The Pittsburg Terra Cotta Lumber Company already has a plant in Pittsburg, one at New York City, and another at East Palestine, Ohio. The capital of the company is to be increased to $2,000,000, and the combined output of all its plants will be 500 tons per day. The acquisition of the plants mentioned gives this company the control of the entire hollow tile fire-proofing business in the United States. The officers of the Pittsburg Terra Cotta Company are D. F. Henry, President; W. D. Henry, Secretary, and W. H. Graham, Treasurer."

CITIZEN TRAIN'S DIGRESSIONS.

Lecture on the Anglomaniac Ends in Discussion of Wars.

Citizen George Francis Train addressed a meeting at the Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker Street, last night. He began to speak on "The Anglomaniac," but he became so much interested in relating his own experiences that his subject was quite forgotten, and was only alluded to at the close of the lecture, when Citizen Train apologized for his digressions.

The audience, however, appeared to be just as well pleased with his chosen subject, and to the question which he put to them at intervals as to whether or not he should continue, the answer was unanimous that he should do so.

Citizen Train touched on the Philippine and the Transvaal wars, censuring the Administration in its management of the former, and the British in regard to the latter. He drew plans of the operations in the Philippines and in South Africa, going into detailed explanations of the most recent army manoeuvres.

At the close of his lecture many pressed forward to greet him. Every one seemed to know of Citizen Train's ideas on the subject of handshaking, for no one attempted to grasp his hand. He has promised to speak again next Monday night at the Alliance on the subject of "The Anglomaniac."

BROOKLYN TEACHERS' TROUBLES

Delegates to Confer with Local Board About September Salaries.

The Board of Representatives of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association met yesterday afternoon in Public School No. 15, at State Street and Third Avenue, to consider what action should be taken with regard to the hold-up of the teachers' salaries for September. A resolution rejecting the proposed plan for the payment of the salaries on the basis of the June schedule was introduced, but after a long discussion it was decided not to adopt it. Instead, an an endment providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Law Committee of the local School Board was passed. This committee will seek to determine whether the teachers' rights will be jeopardized should they accept their pay on the basis of the June schedule and sign the usual receipts for a full month's pay.

The committee, which is composed of W. F. B. Imlay, Principal of School No. 72, Floyd R. Smith, Principal of School No. 41, and Channing Stebbins, Principal of School No. 77, will report to a meeting of the teachers to be held this afternoon at the same place. Miss Granger of School No. 3 will act with the committee as the representative of the women teachers.

A new set of pay rolls for the Brooklyn teachers, made out under the schedule in operation in June last, was placed in the hands of Auditor Cook of the Board of Education yesterday. The rolls were signed by Henry W. Maxwell, Chairman of the Finance Committee, with this provision as part of the certificate: "Without prejudice to any rights which may accrue if it be determined that the by-laws of the School Board were legally amended on July 5, 1899." The teachers will be asked to sign for their checks to the effect that they "have received the amount in full for September salary, provided the salaries schedule of the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn adopted July 5, 1899, is not legally in effect."

Both of these provisions were inserted on the advice of Corporation Counsel Whalen.

Dies from Overdose of Morphine.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 30.—Dwight W. Bissell, aged thirty-five, Yale Academic, '89, died at Grace Hospital early this evening from an overdose of morphine, whether accidental or with suicidal intent is not known. His home was in North Stonington, but he had been stopping in this city several days. He was discovered in his room at the hotel this afternoon in a semi-conscious condition. He leaves a widow, also a mother and sister, who are missionaries in India, and two brothers in California.

Quarantine Against an Actor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 30.—The Savannah Quarantine Board to-day refused to allow Otis Skinner, the actor, to come here and play to-morrow night, because he had been in New Orleans in the last ten days. The board also refused to permit W. G. Stubbs, Director of the Louisiana Experiment Station, to come.

The Fever Situation in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—The Board of Health's report, covering Sunday and Monday, shows four new cases and one death from yellow fever.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Discussions on European Trade and Trade Marks—Senor Cuyas on Spain's Recent Progress.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The International Commercial Congress, which has been in session here since Oct. 12, to-day entered upon the final week of its work. The congress will close on Wednesday. To-day's session was devoted first to papers on European trade.

Pietro Tappari of Florence, Italy, in discussing the question of tariff, said:

"Without wishing to enter into the discussion of the merits of protective tariff in general, I will only say that it has by this time been well proved by experience that prohibitive duties are sometimes as injurious to the country which imposes them as to the country against which they are imposed, and this is exactly the case with your Dingley tariff, which, having very high duty on some Italian products, has caused as much damage to American as to Italian interests."

J. C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, Germany, said in part:

"The fact that almost every foreign delegate has made objection to our tariff will be a splendid argument to present to the greater part of the American people in favor of keeping our restrictive duties.

"It is only a century since England was one of the strongest, if not the strongest, protective country in the world. It imposed not only heavy import duties, but stringent export duties as well. Now, as is well known, England is the greatest exponent of free trade. Nations and conditions have changed. Every new country will have to go through more or less similar experiences to the ones we have gone through."

Antonio Cuyas, delegate from Madrid, gave a résumé of the conditions of trade and commerce in Spain, and said in effect that country was being rejuvenated by reorganization of its commerce and manufactures. In part he said:

"Almost immediately after the recent crisis in our national life, when the Government and people alike seemed dazed and at a loss, commerce came to the rescue. At a congress of delegates from all the Chambers of Commerce in the kingdom held at Saragossa the country's condition was thoroughly examined, and a comprehensive plan for its improvement was formulated and recommended to the Government. So far as practicable that plan has been and will be followed.

"Other evidences of the same spirit are the creation of a National Board of Export Trade, a complete reorganization of our State Department, reducing the scope of the political service and increasing that of commerce, and the appointment of commercial attaches at our various Embassies and Legations."

The subject of commercial trade marks was discussed at the afternoon session. Charles H. Duell, United States Commissioner of Patents, presided. He said in the course of his address that when foreign trade is established on a particular grade of goods it can only be retained by continuing to send a grade equally as good as that first sent, and to prevent others palming off inferior goods in imitation it becomes essential that exporters should adopt and use trade marks.

Dr. F. E. Stewart of New York spoke on "Some Anomalies in the Trade Mark System." In part he said:

"Some manufacturers suppose that they can secure protection for their products by registering their currently used names as trade marks. Some go as far as to assert that by such registration they acquire the right to prevent others from competing in the manufacture of the same goods. Their doctrine carried to its legitimate conclusion would have made every word in the language and every act in civilization perpetual monopoly."

In the absence of William C. Barker of New York, his paper on

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

LONG CALCULATIONS.

We alluded the other day to the unqualified statement of the President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Mr. CALLAWAY, that he expected the present state of prosperity in business to last at least three years. The evidence of his confidence and that of the other managers of the great property of which he is the head is found in the investment of $15,000,000 in rolling stock. Evidence of even stronger character is afforded by the announcement made last week as to the purchase of steel rails for the coming year. Contracts are reported for 1,500,000 tons at $33 a ton, supposed to meet practically the needs of all the principal lines. Immediately after the conclusion of these arrangements the price was advanced to $35, with higher prices for smaller amounts. The sure output for 1900 is, therefore, estimated at not far from 2,000,000 tons and the gross sales at some $65,000,000 to $70,000,000.

It is not easy to exaggerate the significance of such a fact with reference to the business of the country, since this enormous expenditure is strictly auxiliary. It does not involve the contribution of a dollar to the direct consumption of the community, but is wholly devoted to the transportation of commodities consumed at home or abroad, and the transportation of persons engaged, in great part, in trade. The railroad serves no such function as the farm or the factory or the mine. It does not produce, it only carries products. The fraction of the cost of these products due to freight, while very important, is not generally large. If we remember that the $70,000,000 to be spent in one year for rails must be paid for out of freight charged on commodities the value of which is many times the freight, we can form some idea of the vast volume of business that such expenditure implies. The railroad men who enter on this expenditure are necessarily convinced that the volume of business will be sufficient to secure a reasonable return. It is, therefore, the most impressive proof of their confidence in the prosperity of the immediate future.

Of course it is for the immediate future only that they can undertake to make definite calculations. The more able and clear-headed among them would probably have no hesitation in admitting that they expect in due time a reaction from the present state of prosperity and activity. The very confidence that now exists is sure to bring that reaction. It tends to speculation, and speculation is seldom checked by foresight. It requires what Mr. BEECHER used to call "hind-sight" to reveal its real dangers and to compel its abandonment. It is human nature to believe that, if profits in one year have been doubled, they can be doubled yet again by a proportionate expansion of operations. And when the time comes that profits fall off from overextension, there is nothing for it but to hold up. Prudent men will keep this certainty in mind, and be careful as to the use they make of their credit and the extent of the obligations they assume, but men are not likely to be made prudent by the advice or even the experience of others.

THE WASTE OF WATER.

The very interesting exposition of "The Water Supply Situation in New York," by Mr. J. J. R. CROES, which we printed on Sunday, is in effect an indictment of the present administration of the Croton Water Bureau and therefore of the present administration of the Department of Public Works. We continue to use this nomenclature for purposes of comparison, though it is no longer technically applicable. The officials inculpated by Mr. CROES's showing are Mr. DALTON, the Commissioner of Water Supply, and Mr. HOLAHAN, President of the Board of Public Improvements. The indictment is all the more forcible in that it is not explicitly drawn and does not seem to be even intended. Mr. CROES is simply giving THE TIMES, at its request, an expert exposition of the "water-supply situation." In the course of his exposition he arrives at the proposition that "more water must be had at once or less must be used." And he goes on to recapitulate the reasons which have induced him to believe that the remedy for the situation is not to get more water, but to use less. "Use" is a misnomer, according to Mr. CROES, for the expenditure of water which brings about the existing crisis has not been consumption, but waste.

It is an indictment of the Department of Water Supply and of the Board of Public Improvements that they should have allowed an engineer outside of the official circle, or "ring," to bring to their attention the facts which lead a disinterested and private unofficial engineer to believe that the scarcity comes from waste and not from diminished supply or increased legitimate demand. The facts upon which Mr. CROES's conclusions were based were as accessible to the Department of Water Supply as to him. Many relevant facts were much more readily accessible. It was a great reproach to the department to leave it to a private engineer to point out, and to go very near to prove, that what was needed was not an increase of supply but a diminution of waste. Of course neither Mr. DALTON nor Mr. HOLAHAN is "charged with knowledge," except officially, of anything relating to water supply. Nobody would ever have thought, before they occupied their present positions, of asking either of them what he thought of the problem of water supply, much less of paying him a nickel for his opinion. As a matter of fact, Mr. CROES's table indicates that it is a good thing for even the head of a department to know something about the matters with which it is concerned. It may be only a series of accidental coincidences, but still it is a striking fact that whenever, during the last thirty years, there has been, at the head of the Croton Water Bureau, or of the department of which it was a bureau, a man of scientific attainments and of experience in the management of affairs, who was qualified to advise with his professional subordinates and to give as well as take suggestions, the waste of water has steadily decreased. Mr. CROES's table abundantly shows that. Nobody suspects Mr. HOLAHAN or Mr. DALTON of being that kind of official. They rely and must absolutely rely upon the reports of their expert subordinates. It was Mr. DALTON, we believe, who asked his examiner in the Mazet committee, with an air of triumph, whether he, the examiner, would presume to set up his own opinion on a question of water supply against that of a man "to whom we pay $7,000 a year." Of men of this kind, who are, so to speak, ex-officio incompetent, it is quite idle to demand competency. And it is one of the drawbacks of being uneducated that you not only do not yourself know anything in particular, but that you do not know who does know it. If Messrs. HOLAHAN and DALTON could show that, at every stage, they had asked the advice of their official expert, "to whom we pay $7,000 a year," and had taken it, they could be held blameless for not having entertained the notion, which Mr. CROES comes so near to raising to a demonstration, that the trouble with the situation, as regards the water service, is not so much a shortness of supply as an excess of demand, and that this excess of demand is produced not by an increase of consumption, but by an increase of waste. In that case it would not be against them, but against their incompetent professional adviser, that the popular indignation would be justly directed for a failure to anticipate the conclusions of an outside engineer.

Unfortunately this excuse will not avail these particular inexperts, because the theory of the situation which Mr. CROES has developed in THE TIMES he set forth to the Board of Estimate when he was called in as an expert by the Controller. The theory was so obviously reasonable and so sustained by facts and figures that it must have struck as at least highly plausible everybody who read it. Among those who were bound to take notice of it were the Commissioner of Water Supply and the President of the Board of Public Improvements. Honest and single-minded officials in their places would have inquired anxiously and at once into the truth of a theory of the situation which, if the truth of it were established, would render the enormously costly and highly suspicious expenditure they had been led to propose entirely superfluous. Such officials would have at once invoked upon such a suggestion the light of their own expert illumination, "for which we pay $7,000 a year," and they would have made some kind of case to show that the unofficial diagnosis was probably mistaken before again bringing forward their original scheme. Instead of doing this, they have simply ignored the suggestion, which seems to come so near to a demonstration, that the trouble is not inadequate supply but unnecessary demand, and they have gone on "whooping up" the Ramapo scheme as if nothing had happened to discredit it. The responsibility for this action cannot be shirked. It belongs to the officials themselves, who have taken the action. It indicates that the motive of their original action was not the need of New York for more water, that the water supply was only, in their minds, a pretext for what promptly came to be known as the "Ramapo job." The responsibility thus becomes moral and not intellectual, and devolves upon the Tammany Commissioner of Water Supply and the Tammany President of the Board of Public Improvements. If they succeed in shifting it at all, they must shift it, not downward, but upward.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN ENGLAND.

The principle of municipal ownership of gas and electric lighting plants, street railways, and other "public utilities" must stand or fall by the answer which human experience gives to these two foundation questions:

Can a city supply to its inhabitants better lights, better transportation facilities, better telegraph and telephone service than a private company, and at less cost, or at least at no greater cost?

Is it to the economic advantage of a nation and to the social advantage of its people that municipal corporations should exclude private capital and private ability from the large and important field occupied by "public utilities" and the business vocations tributary to them?

To these questions the municipalities of England are preparing an enlightening answer. The apostles of municipal ownership in this country have conjured with the names of Glasgow and Nottingham. They have pointed to the shining success of the public management of the business of lighting and transportation in British cities as the full justification of their doctrines. That part of the American public which puts its trust in the advocates of municipal ownership has been led to believe that the wisdom and soundness of the policy of public operation were solidly established and put beyond dispute by the results of British experience.

In a letter which we print this morning Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER exhibits the fruits of British experiments in this branch of State Socialism in a new and startling light. So far from being content with its workings our English brethren are clamoring for a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of "municipal trading," as the municipal ownership of public utilities is called over there, with a view to finding a remedy for the serious and growing evils of a policy that has proved to be profligate for the cities and injurious to the public.

The facts set forth in Mr. PORTER'S letter will make fine and interesting reading for Mayor JONES of Toledo, for Prof. BEMIS, and for all of our municipal ownership advocates, lay and clerical. We doubt whether these or any other facts would check Mayor JONES'S fervent preaching of the gospel of the golden rule. He is in a state of celestial exaltation with his feet quite off the earth. But the more serious-minded partisans of State Socialism in cities must sooner or later attend to the state of things in England revealed by Mr. PORTER'S investigations.

They cannot pass lightly by the appalling increase of municipal indebtedness in England and Wales, largely due to investments in business enterprises, an increase far out of proportion to the growth of population and of assessable valuation. They cannot ignore an act so flagrantly contrary to public policy as the defeat, through municipal ownership lobbying, of a bill in Parliament that would have enabled a private company to supply a territory 1,300 square miles in extent with electricity for light and power at a price much lower than that which its municipal opponent, supplying only four square miles, is authorized to charge. No civilized country will long put up with an abuse so flagrant and outrageous.

Poor service and high cost would sooner or later exhaust the patience of the consumer and taxpayer. But the accumulating evidence that the investment of public funds in business enterprises that are properly the field of private effort is a fatal obstacle to inventive and industrial progress furnishes an argument which will be heard and heeded in this Yankee land even though all the orators and organs of Socialism daily preach the advantages of municipal ownership. Plainly this has been the working of the principle in England. A city that has invested a million in an electric lighting plant or in a cable railway is in no position to take advantage of inventive developments as a private company would take advantage of them—as private companies in this city have been and are today taking advantage of them, at very great outlay. No City Council would dare discard appliances costing hundreds of thousands or millions and install others costing more. Municipal ownership means high taxes and old fogyism. That is the long and short of it. When the people of our cities see the thing in its true light there will be an end of the propaganda.

ONLY FAIR PLAY.

Our correspondent who complains by asking the question "Why THE TIMES upholds SCHLEY and belittles SAMPSON" of a partiality exhibited by this paper for SCHLEY manifestly is affected by a partiality for SAMPSON which prevents him from seeing the simple point that THE TIMES has always insisted upon, that SCHLEY was engaged in the battle of Santiago.

It would be just as fair and decent, it seems to us, to deprive "the Captains" of credit for their conduct in that battle by asserting that they were "simply in luck to be on hand" as to exclude SCHLEY from participation in the honors of that occasion for that reason, or to include all other naval officers whose luck it was to be on duty somewhere else. SCHLEY was the commander of a division of the squadron; he was on board his flagship, and none of the vessels of his division was absent from the fight. He "commanded," as our correspondent may learn by reading the reports of Commodore SCHLEY and Capt. COOK.

It does not follow, because the accounts of "the Captains" do not praise SCHLEY, that he is not entitled to praise. Our correspondent has followed this controversy carelessly if he has not discovered a partiality in the naval service, very strongly manifested by the Bureau of Navigation for SAMPSON, to the disadvantage of SCHLEY. This opposition did not approve of the President's nomination of SCHLEY to be a Rear Admiral. We do not know of any "political scheme" in which SCHLEY is to be "foisted up" for any purpose, but we believe that if any were contemplated SCHLEY would refuse to advance it with his consent or approval.

We have often expressed our appreciation of the valuable services of SAMPSON, more frequently than SAMPSON has chosen to yield acknowledgment of his appreciation of those upon whose skill, judgment, promptness, and presence all his plans depended for success. We have ventured to suggest that if he had cultivated a more generous spirit toward all his subordinate officers he would have acquired a larger share of the popularity his merits deserve. And we also ventured to point out that his proneness to assume too much credit, evinced in his unfortunate attempt to show that Gen. TORAL surrendered upon reading a letter designed by SAMPSON, and not in consequence of SHAFTER'S attacks and the arrival of MILES and large reinforcements, was regrettable in the case of an officer who already had been regarded by some of his countrymen as having contrived to exclude SCHLEY from due credit for participation in a battle in which there was no doubt he was engaged.

Our correspondent should not give up to the feeling of irritation provoked by the insistence of THE NEW YORK TIMES and the President of the United States that SCHLEY did "do" something at the battle of Santiago, for which he was named for advancement as having been "conspicuous in battle." This paper would subtract nothing from SAMPSON'S rightful honors. If our correspondent abandons us for a partisan of SAMPSON he must dine and sup on "cold-blooded injustice" to SCHLEY, and that, we trust, as a lover of justice, he is neither anxious nor willing to do.

A GREAT MILITARY HISTORIAN.

In the death of JOHN CODMAN ROPES of Boston the country incurs the loss of the one man who could hae given to it, and had undertaken to give to it, a complete military history of the civil war, worthy to rank in accuracy, skill, and authority with the best work of its kind. Happily the task assumed by Mr. ROPES was nearing completion. Two of the four volumes had been published, and we believe that the final review and critical summary of the vast contest had been prepared, while the materials for the intervening narrative will be available for some other hand. But it must remain a source of deep regret that the author himself could not have led his remarkable labors to their conclusion.

With Mr. ROPES this history was at once the employment of rare and eminent intellectual gifts—the deepest gratification of which the human mind is capable—and the satisfaction of a strong patriotic desire. At the outbreak of the war he earnestly sought service in the army, for which some of his qualifications were extraordinary—his natural sense of topography, and his coolness and quickness of judgment would have been invaluable in a staff officer—but physical incapacity, due to an accident in childhood, prevented him from securing the coveted opportunity. During the war he was of great service to the Executive of Massachusetts, and at its close he took up the work of providing for the impartial military history of the conflict. It was largely due to his influence and efforts that the Government undertook the systematic collection and preservation of information from all sources, Confederate as well as Federal, while he himself formed the most complete private collection of material in the country.

He organized the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, which has served as a model for a number of other State associations. From the numerous officers of both sides invited to address the society, officers who were usually his guests, he sought all possible aid in his historical work. In his city home he had brought together a very comprehensive military library, and in the collection there were included a number of elaborate and ingenious maps of battlefields, on which he was enabled to trace the course from hour to hour of the operations to which they referred. And these operations he studied rigidly for the military problems that they presented. This valuable collection of military books, pamphlets, and maps was deeded by Mr. ROPES to the Massachusetts Historical Society. Impartiality was with him a matter of instinct and habit, and no partisanship under the guise of patriotism was permitted to color his historical judgment. His service to the soldiers of the United States was so highly appreciated that he was elected a member of the Loyal Legion, composed of the veteran officers of the Union Army, and he wore his red and white button with pride.

His elaborate monograph on the campaign of Waterloo is accepted in England as authoritative. His excursions into the military history of the other Napoleonic campaigns sufficed to secure for him an international reputation. They would of themselves have constituted a remarkable achievement for a man engaged as he was in the highly successful practice of the profession of the law; but they were in fact excursions only—his chief historical work was in connection with the civil war. As we have intimated, his profession would have been sufficient to engross the energies of a very able man. His achievement in the difficult and complex field of literature that he chose was the more admirable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Football experts, as distinguished from football players, have been much impressed of late by the fact that the elevens of the great universities no longer show anything like the superiority they once possessed over those of minor institutions of learning, and, instead of invariably rolling up big scores against them, have either to be content with narrowly margined victories or to endure the humiliation of defeats by opponents only a little while ago almost despised. Various wise and complicated theories have been put forward at serious expense of space and ingenuity to account for this change. All the theories make good enough reading, and the only obvious defect in them is the rather important one that they do not really explain the phenomenon noted. To a majority of the players, however, the mystery is no mystery at all, and in their occasional moments of confidence they will confide to any sympathetic listener the simple and adequate solution of the problem. In other days two or three or four universities absolutely monopolized the country's stock of football knowledge. In them alone was there an accumulated capital of football experience, and the outcome of contests in which unassisted strength met equal strength combined with science was naturally monotonous. Finally realizing the hopelessness of the situation as it was, the so-called little colleges—and many of them are very far, indeed, from little—began to look for help in the only place where it was to be found. They secured coaches practically familiar with the game in its most highly developed form, in other words, teachers straight from the teams that had beaten them so easily. Immediately the old conditions disappeared. The evening-up process has been a rapid one, and at present football knowledge of the best quality is somewhat widely diffused. Other things being the same, that college will have the best eleven which selects it from the largest body of undergraduates, but the other things never are the same, and dozens of institutions, nowadays, have so many students that they can provide an eleven which, as raw material, is not definitely or appreciably inferior to those of what used to be the "big four."

—Most encouraging reports of progress in the campaign against malaria are made by Dr. DONALD ROSS, who for some time has been following up in Sierra Leone the investigation into the cause and cure of the disease which he began in India. It was Dr. Ross who first suggested that malarial infection is carried by mosquitoes, and his theory has now attained almost the dignity of a certainty in the estimation of not a few eminent scientists. Writing of his latest researches, the doctor says: "For many scientific reasons we have come to the conclusion that the truly malarial fever is caused here solely by the mosquito—probably entirely by the anopheles species. We estimate, then, that most of the malarial fever here can be got rid of at almost no cost except of a little energy on the part of the local authorities." He adds that the dangerous insects in the region under his observation—one where malarial fevers are terribly frequent and fatal—breed in a few stagnant puddles, and, turning to practical matters, he says: "The results to be derived from the facts which we have obtained will depend solely on the Government and medical profession here. * * * Of course, we could kill most of the anopheles grubs here in a few hours with kerosene oil, and the thing will be done shortly. But this won't be enough. It is necessary that the operations be continued systematically, and that some of the more dangerous puddles be drained." It is hard to realize that by measures so simple and inexpensive the malady which more than any other interferes with the spread of civilization over the whole world can be met and conquered. If Dr. Ross is not mistaken—and he is a man to be heard with attentive respect—the difficulty and danger of colonizing the tropics are soon to be vastly decreased, and enormous tracts of country of boundless fertility, but hitherto almost uninhabitable by the white races, will soon be available for safe settlement and profitable cultivation.

—One of our correspondents expresses the opinion that the people who write "-on-the-Hudson" and similar qualificatives after the name of the town in which they live are as deserving of reprehension as were those who succeeded for a while in turning the respectable "Wood's Hole" into the grotesque and vulgar "Wood's Holl." Well, no doubt there is an easily measurable element of silliness in the habit criticised, but it is entirely harmless folly, and we are not disposed to devote much emotion to it. In at least a few cases these additions to town names do give increased definiteness to the designation, and in the others—what harm does it do? It pleases some of us, amuses some, and neither deceives nor puzzles anybody. What we object to is the abandonment or corruption of old names by folks ignorant, snobbish, or insolently pretentious. Whenever a Speonk is changed to Remsenburg we are more than willing to get excited and to make remarks about the heads and hearts of those who do it, but we remain quite calm when informed that this village or city is on a river, that one on the sea.

—Whoever wishes to see Niagara Falls in even its [their?] already somewhat diminished glory, would do well to make his visit at his earliest convenience, for almost every day more and more of the river is finding its way to the gorge below through subterranean channels and incidental turbines. Sooner or later, unless all signs fail, the enterprising seekers for "power" will leave the precipice a dry wall. They are moving slowly, and with a wise caution, not to strain the patience of grandeur lovers to the breaking point; but they are moving steadily as well, and now and then they venture on an appropriation of really considerable size. For instance, the Canadian Niagara Power Company is now preparing to remove from the upper river enough water to do the work of 100,000 horses. This is not much, as compared with the total volume of the Falls, and yet it is an appreciable addition to the amount already taken, and if the process of abstraction goes on long enough at this rate, the silencing of the cataract's roar will be effected at a time well within the reach of computation. We have our doubts whether much will be effected by denunciation of these encroachments. It's all a question of relative values. The world needs energy as well as beauty, and Niagara has both. Utilization of the energy will destroy the beauty; preservation of the beauty wastes the energy. And there you are!

GENERAL NOTES.

The Postmaster of a small town in Eastern Massachusetts resigned the other day, and before nightfall six candidates were actively in the field canvassing for the appointment to succeed him.

* * *

Old Faneuil Hall, in Boston, was occupied Friday night for the first time since its renovation, the meeting being an enthusiastic one in ratification of the Massachusetts Democratic State ticket.

* * *

Ira C. Calef of Washington, Vt., was a free patient in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, in 1846. Last week he sent $5,000 to the hospital in grateful remembrance. It will be applied to the support of free beds.

* * *

Icemen on the Penobscot River say they have had rather a poor season. Only about 25 per cent. of their stock have they been able to sell, and the prices have by no means been satisfactory to them. Icemen on the Kennebec, too, have much stock left to be carried over to next year.

* * *

The father of Napoleon San Souci, the boy who was killed, as alleged, by a flashlight explosion at the time of the launching of the Columbia, at Bristol, R. I., has sued the photographers for $2,500 damages. This is the second suit for damages brought against the firm because of that accident.

GEN. HENRY'S BOYHOOD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The obituary of Gen. Henry in to-day's TIMES recalls the past, when he and I were boys, and how he used to visit at my father's house. The intimacy arose in this way: Gen. Henry's father, Major W. S. Henry, United States Army, and my father were old army friends, and when on one occasion Major Henry was ordered to a distant post, he left his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters, (who have all gone before,) and Guy, in this city, and placed them, as many other army officers did in similar circumstances, in my father's care, both professionally and otherwise; for my father having been stationed for over thirty years continuously on special duty in this city as Medical Purveyor of the army, was one of the best-known army officers of his day.

It so came about that "Little Guy," as we used to call him, visited us frequently, riding on his velocipede, (for in those days the bicycle was an unknown quantity.) At this early age Guy Henry gave ample promise of those qualities which made him distinguished in after life, being then noted for his manliness and brightness.

At this time his family lived in a small hotel, situated on the corner of College Place and Chambers Street, whence they removed to another on the southeast corner of Broadway and Eighth Street, (the place, though greatly changed, is still in existence,) which was kept by a man known as "Bob" Sinclair, whose wife, if my memory serves me, was the daughter of one De Witt, who, I think, was the sutler or storekeeper at West Point, and whose daughters were noted for their beauty.

Gen. Henry's father served in the Mexican war, and wrote a book entitled "The War with Mexico," which was embellished with views by Lieut. (afterward General) Alfred Sully, United States Army, who was the son of Thomas Sully, the eminent painter. Some years ago I gave the copy of this work which Major Henry presented to my father to the library of Columbia University, where it may be found, for I presume the book is out of print long ago.

The obituary fails to state that Gen. Henry was twice married, and also to speak of his well-known antipathy to Indians, for the General, from his terrible experience with them, firmly believed that "a good Indian is a dead Indian."

MANDEVILLE MOWER.
New York, Oct. 28, 1899.

A FRIEND OF SAMPSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE TIMES kindly inform an old-time reader why it upholds Schley and belittles Sampson? Another question I wish to ask is, What did Schley do? I have read all the articles in the magazines, including the important ones by "The Captains," and for the life of me I can't see where Schley comes in for any credit. He did none of the preliminary work. He did not even get out his signals until at least two of the warships had started in, and after the fight had started he did nothing more than assist his own Captain on the Brooklyn. He was simply in luck to be on hand. As to Sampson, we read that all the vast preliminary work was done by him, and how perfect it was the results show—his very absence proves the perfection of his plans. What can THE TIMES, of all papers, hope to gain by its action? Surely the animosity cannot be caused by so childish a reason as that expressed in the closing paragraph in the editorial on the subject in last Saturday's Issue. Can it be that Schley is to be foisted up for some political scheme? If so, why do you snub Sampson?

So irritated am I over this affair—which seems to me to be a most brutal, cold-blooded injustice to Sampson—that I fear I shall be obliged to stop reading my old paper, though by doing so I would surely "bite off my nose," for, as a rule, there is no paper I like half so well as THE TIMES.

Putnam, Oct. 27, 1899. O. T. R.

SONG WON THE ELECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit an old-timer, who rode astride a tree-body twenty miles, with five barrels of hard cider swung below, to the building of a log cabin in the 1840 campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," in Niagara County, N. Y., to supplement Mr. Ogden's very interesting interview in yesterday's TIMES by refreshing his memory as to the last verse of the famous song?

The battle was practically won when the Maine State election occurred, as now, in early September, and, as now, too, was considered an indication of the direction of the political wind. The Whig candidate for Governor was an unknown man named Kent, and as the State had long been intensely Democratic, his election was an inspiration, and this final verse was added to the song then ringing throughout the country:

"Oh! have you heard from Maine, Maine, Maine?
It went hell-bent for Governor Kent,
And Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,
And with them we'll beat little Van, Van, Van,
Is a used-up man,
And with them we'll beat little Van—"

I am rejoiced to see THE TIMES revive recollections of that campaign, unequaled in the country's history for political bitterness and excitement, and which is only a sort of mythical tradition except to the few surviving participators. The song won the election. WILLIAM SPALDING.
Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1899.

Why Is Prosperity Everywhere?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time to expose the claims now being made throughout the country by the President and his supporters that the present season of prosperity is due to a political change and the enactment of the Dingley tariff?

Will these Republican orators please inform us why it is that the same boom of prosperity has embraced Great Britain and other countries? Will they also inform us why Great Britain, that has no tariff to speak of, suffered as much during the past few years as we did from the universal depression of business? and why that country is enjoying now such a season of business prosperity? EDWARD M. LEES.
Westport, Conn., Oct. 30, 1899.

A Lover of Freedom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Haven't we endured long enough the noxious influence in State and National politics of that crafty politician, Thomas C. Platt? Isn't there manhood enough left to put an end to it? Though a lifelong Republican, my present intention is to vote for no candidate whom Platt nominates. I hope many may be like-minded. Good or bad, let's have none of them. The first thing on the programme is to kill Platt, politically. His attempted interference in the Custom House matter is the sublimity of impudence.

A PLATT-NAUSEATED CITIZEN.
New York, Oct. 30, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Blasted Career.

"Is your son doing well in college?"
"No; he got a sprained ankle at football and has to confine himself to study."—Chicago Record.

His Eyesight Good.

Large Lady—Could you see me across the street, officer?
New Policeman—Shure, ma'am; it's tin toims th' distance Oi could see yez.—Chicago News.

Expert Judgment.

"That's Mrs. Seldom-Holme. She is making quite a reputation as a new woman." (Inspecting her apparel.) "Well, she isn't new. She's dreadfully out of style."—Chicago Tribune.

Lying Somewhere.

"Figures," said the bookkeeper, "never lie."
"No," replied the expert accountant, "but sometimes the people who use them do."
Then he returned to his task of uncovering shortages.—Chicago Post.

Where It Was Needed.

McSwitters—No, I don't want the encyclopedia.
Agent—Do you know any one around here who might?
McSwitters—The man next door. He's one of those fellows who know it all.—Syracuse Herald.

THE FOOLISH THINGS YOU DID.

From The Baltimore American.

It's good to wander back again
Among the old home folks,
It rather satisfies a man
To hear the same old jokes;
To hear somebody say: "I knew
You when you were a kid."
But some one always tells you of
The foolish things you did.

Your heart beats lightly as it did
In long-forgotten days,
When at some well-remembered spot
Reflectively you gaze.
But it seems queer that all your good
And noble deeds are hid,
And people only call to mind
The foolish things you did.

They talk of others who've gone out
Into some foreign land;
They tell of things these other folks
Have done—and they seem grand.
But when it comes to talk of you,
Their minds cannot be rid
Of the belief you'd like to hear
The foolish things you did.

You know you've done a thing or two
Which show you've got some sense,
But every time they talk of you
They're certain to commence
With tales of "What a fool you were
When you lived here—a kid."
They have forgotten all except
The foolish things you did.

FRIARS DRIVEN FROM GUAM

They Were Opposing the Reforms Introduced by Gov. Leary.

ONLY ONE ALLOWED TO STAY

Archbishop Chapelle Says the Expulsion Is an Outrage, and that the Friars Did Good Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Navy Department has received a report from Capt. Leary, the Governor of the Island of Guam, in the Ladrones, which has excited a good deal of interest among the officials to whom it has been exhibited. The President himself has read the report, his interest being particularly attracted by the disclosure of the fact that the first American Governor of the island has already been obliged to adopt heroic measures to insure a proper administration of affairs there.

Capt. Leary soon learned that his authority as Governor was being subverted, and every one of the measures of reform which he proposed was being defeated by the hostile influence of the friars. They resisted every decree, no matter of what character, from a spirit of intense conservatism and a belief that any disturbance of the order of things which had governed the island for so many years would cause them to lose their hold upon the natives.

After exhausting all other means to overcome this influence, Capt. Leary reports that he was obliged to notify half a dozen of the friars that they might have free transportation away from Guam, and he should expect them to avail themselves of the offer. That left but one friar on the island, and he was a man whose character and reputation were such as to convince Capt. Leary of his fitness to remain.

Archbishop Chapelle, the Papal Delegate to the Philippines, said that if Capt. Leary had really exiled the friars, it was an outrage. "For 400 years," he said, "the friars have been fathers and mothers to the ignorant natives. They have taught them agricultural pursuits, built houses and schools for them, and by constant supervision over them have kept them at work and lifted them above the state of savagery and ignorance in which they found them. Without the friars the natives will not work, and are a lazy, shiftless set, living from hand to mouth, and would prefer to let their fields grow up in weeds rather than cultivate them.

"It is to be greatly regretted if there has been any misunderstanding between the military authorities at Guam and the friars, but I believe the matter can be fully explained and the friars set right, for I do not think there is any intention on their part to interfere with the government of the natives by the representatives of this country."

FEARS FOR CHINESE REFORMER.

British Torpedo Boat Destroyers Sent to Protect Kang-Yu-Wei.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 30.—The British officials here, fearing that the Chinese reformer, Kang-Yu-Wei, is on board the steamer Empress of India, from Vancouver, have sent the torpedo boat destroyers Fame and Whiting to Woo-Sung, a maritime town at the mouth of the Woo-Sung River, ten miles north of Shanghai, to prevent the Chinese from searching the vessel. It is reported, on the other hand, that Kang-Yu-Wei left Kobe on the British steamer Rohilla, bound direct for Hongkong.

It is probable that some movement is coming to a head to restore the young Chinese Emperor to his throne, as it is unlikely that Kang-Yu-Wei would attempt to re-enter China unless with motives of great importance. The Empress Dowager desires his death more ardently than that of any other member of the Chinese reform party, of which he was the leader until he fled to this country.

Kang-Yu-Wei advocates reforms of the most sweeping character in the empire. He had secured the confidence of the Emperor and there seemed a good chance of at least some of his proposals being carried into effect, when the Empress Dowager compassed the downfall of the Emperor, and the imprisonment or execution of the majority of the reformers. Kang-Yu-Wei fled, closely pursued by servants of the Dowager Empress, and was protected by the Captain of a British vessel, who allowed him to go aboard, and afterward arranged for his transportation to San Francisco.

A short time ago the Chinese in San Francisco were surprised by a manifesto, posted in many places in the Chinese quarter, calling on them to do all in their power to secure the downfall of the Dowager Empress and the reinstatement of the Emperor. This manifesto was signed by Kang-Yu-Wei, and it was said that he had received many offers of support.

ORLEANS PRINCESS MARRIED.

Prince Jean of Orleans Espouses the Princess Isabelle.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Princess Isabelle of Orleans, sister of the Duke of Orleans, and Prince Jean of Orleans were married at St. Raphael's Church, Kingston, this morning. The Lord Bishop of Southwark, assisted by Parisian and London priests, officiated. The Duke of Orleans gave the bride away. The church was lavishly decorated with flowers and palms, white chrysanthemums, camellias, and roses predominating.

There was a great attendance of royalties and other distinguished persons, including the Countess of Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Chartres, the Princess of Wales, Princess Waldemar of Denmark, Prince Henry of Orleans, the Duke of Alençon, the Duchess of Aosta, and many diplomatists. The wedding breakfast was at York House, Twickenham, and there were over five hundred historical and monetary gifts.

AFRICAN CANNIBALS ROUTED.

Belgian Soldiers Under an American Captain Kill 300.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Mail advices from the Congo announce that Capt. Mohun, formerly United States Consul at Zanzibar, who is commanding the Belgian Tanganyika-Congo telegraph expedition, has reached the Congo Free State, and was engaged, at the end of July, in a fierce battle at Sangull, where the force consisted of ten Europeans, with Capt. Mohun commanding. Shortly after the attack commenced Baron Dhanis, the Belgian commander, dispatched three companies of soldiers to assist Mohun, and the enemy, consisting of cannibals, who horribly torture their wounded, were finally routed.

Capt. Mohun did great execution with a Winchester repeater. It is estimated that the enemy numbered 1,500 men and lost 300 killed and 600 wounded. The Belgian force lost 9 men killed and 47 wounded. The enemy fled to Tanganyika.

Passengers on the Oceanic.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which is to sail from this port Nov. 1 for New York, via Queenstown, will have among her passengers Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and A. J. Drexel.

Shorter Work in Indian Mills.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.—The mill owners here have decided to work four days a week, owing to the depression in the industry due to the failure of the cotton crop, the glut of yarn in the China market, and the cheapness of yarn.

Preparing to Receive the Kaiser.

WINDSOR, England, Oct. 30.—Preparations are being made at Windsor Castle for the visit of Emperor William of Germany, who is due to arrive here Nov. 20. His Majesty will occupy the same State apartments as he did in 1891. He will bring a considerable suite with him.

Biela's Comet Not Sighted.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Oct. 30.—It now appears that Biela's comet was not sighted here, as telegraphed on Saturday. In their anxiety some people mistook a cluster of stars for the comet.

Italian Deputies Released.

ROME, Oct. 30.—Parliament having been summoned for Nov. 14, Deputies Prampolino, Morgari, and Bissolati, whose trial for upsetting the voting urns of the Chamber was to commence to-day, have been released from custody.

AGUINALDO IS PERSISTENT

Spaniards Say the Leader Wishes to Continue Fighting.

HAS ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Lieut. Gillmore Is Held at Bingat, and with Other American Prisoners Is Well Treated.

MANILA, Oct. 30.—The Spanish commission which entered the insurgent lines a month ago with money to relieve the wants of several thousand military and civil Spanish prisoners returned to Angeles to-day. The Commissioners report that they spent most of the time in Tarlac and the vicinity, where there are some 200 sick Spaniards in the hospital. The Filipinos ill-treat and ill-feed them, refusing to surrender them, as well as the other Spanish prisoners, in the hope of compelling Spain to recognize the independence of the islands.

From Tarlac to Bamban, about two-thirds of the way, the Commissioners traveled by train on the Manila-Dagupan Railway. The remainder of the journey, from Bamban to Angeles they made on foot, escorted by handsomely mounted Filipino cavalry. They were received between the outposts by a member of Gen. MacArthur's staff and were brought by train to Manila.

There are fourteen American prisoners, they say, at Tarlac, all of whom are well treated. Lieut. J. C. Gillmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who fell into the hands of the insurgents at Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, last April, where the Yorktown had gone on a special mission to relieve the Spanish garrison, is at Bingat.

The Commissioners have brought a letter to Gen. Otis from a relative of the murdered Filipino Gen. Luna, who wishes to avenge the assassination by Aguinaldo's officers, and who asks a personal interview with the Military Governor.

According to their statement, Aguinaldo, who is still at Tarlac with 3,000 troops, wishes to continue the war, although he has a high opinion of the American officers and soldiers. Gen. Lawton he calls "El General de la noche," ("the night General,") because that commander has attacked him so often in the darkness that he never knows when to look for him.

Aguinaldo is said to be well supplied with arms and ammunition, and he is able to get plenty of rice from the northern provinces.

With the Spanish Commissioners came a large number of women and children, bringing a wagon tramload of baggage. These are the families of eight prominent officers of the Filipino army, who recently applied to Gen. Otis for permission to send their families to Manila. Upon the receipt of the Military Governor's reply the nature of which has not been disclosed, the women and children started under escort from Tarlac for the American lines. When they arrived to-day Gen. MacArthur compelled them to halt about a mile beyond our outposts, where they will remain while their credentials are being examined.

FILIPINOS MEET REVERSES.

Lose a Cavalry Leader, Four Officers, and Several Guns—Rebels Gather at Angeles and Bamban.

MANILA, Oct. 30.—Three companies of Col. Bell's regiment have had two encounters with the insurgents near Labam and scattered them. The insurgents left four officers and eight men dead on the field, and the Americans captured three prisoners and several guns. On the American side one man was killed and two officers and six men were wounded.

Capt. French took a reconnoitring party beyond Labam after he had met the enemy, and was reinforced by Major Bishop with two companies. The insurgents brought up cavalry reinforcements, and there was a second fight, during which their leader, Major Salvador, was killed and many were wounded and carried away.

Col. Bell has been given a free hand around Bacolor. He has sixty mounted men scouring the country daily, and they are killing many Filipinos in skirmishes.

Gen. Young, with the infantry, is advancing upon Cabanatuan under difficulties. The country is furrowed with rivers and deep ravines, the bridges over which have been destroyed. The mud is deep, rations are short, and the transportation of supplies has been delayed by low water, and the poor condition of the roads. There are sufficient stores, however, to keep the brigade. The insurgents for a long time have lived off the country, improvising it. The American horses are not yet accustomed to the native grass, and a long bullock train has left San Fernando carrying hay for the cavalry.

The Spaniards report that there are no insurgents at Cabanatuan.

The gunboat Laguna de Bay dispersed a force of rebels who were engaged in constructing trenches beyond Santa Rosa. The boat was fired upon by a party of insurgents bearing a white flag. She is now aground.

Numbers of Chinese are coming to Angeles from Tarlac, paying the insurgents for the privilege. It is reported that Aguinaldo and the Filipino Congress are still at Tarlac.

There are about 500 insurgents before Angeles. They have been quiet for the past week. Two thousand rebels are at Bamban, five miles to the north.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Oct. 30.

"Detachment Bell's regiment, Thirty-sixth Volunteers, reconnoitering Labam and Florida Blanca, West Guagua, struck body of insurgents in newly constructed trenches. Attacked and drove enemy, who left in hands of detachment four insurgent officers and eight enlisted men killed, three prisoners, and nine rifles. Casualties, Capt. French and Lieut. Ferguson wounded, not dangerously. One enlisted man killed; six wounded."

REBELS FLEE BEFORE TROOPS.

Major Ballance Is Welcomed by Natives on Entering Cabanatuan.

MANILA, Oct. 31.—Major Ballance's battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry entered Cabanatuan yesterday, meeting with no resistance. The natives welcomed the Americans, shouting "Viva los Americanos." The insurgent troops had fled to the mountains.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTY LIST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The War Department has received the following casualty list from Gen. Otis, dated Manila, Oct. 28:

Killed—Civilian, on tug Oceania, River Chico, Pampanga, Oct. 22; John D. Dean, blacksmith, Twenty-first Infantry, at Calamba, Oct. 23; I. George Mitchell. Wounded—Civilian employe on tug Oceania, River Chico, Pampanga, Oct. 22; W. P. Chamberlain, severe; Twenty-first Infantry, at Calamba, B, Corp. Amezee Elliott, shoulder, moderate; Oct. 25, D, Ernest Knowles, thigh, severe; George Smith, knee, severe.

The following deaths occurred since last report: Uraemia, Oct. 1, William E. Fauber, K, Sixth Infantry; epilepsy, 6th, Edgar A. Keney, E, Nineteenth Infantry; drowning, accidental, 16th, John L. Hand, M, Fourth Cavalry; pneumonia, 19th, James Hart, oiler, ship Yorktown, gastro enteritis; Michael Darry, H, Twenty-first Infantry; pulmonary tuberculosis, 21st, Robert H. Smith, E, Twelfth Infantry; anaemia, 22d, Charles H. Slater, B, Twenty-first Infantry; gunshot wound, accidental, 23d, Frank Gravelly, H, Twenty-seventh Infantry; dysentery, acute, Corp. Edward Harris, F, Twenty-first Infantry; 24th, Charles Skinner, H, Fourth Infantry; dysentery, chronic, Alexander M. Culrose, K, Fourth Infantry; 27th, Robert M. Richwine, E, Thirty-seventh Infantry; diarrhea, chronic, 26th, Edward W. Bruce, I, Twelfth Infantry.

TROOPS ARRIVE AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Oct. 30.

"Transport Glenogle, 29 officers, 716 men, Thirty-second Volunteers, arrived in good condition. One casualty, Private Edward R. McCandless, Company K, died at sea, 21st inst.; cause, septic peritonitis."

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION MEETS.

Will Probably Examine Aguinaldo's Representative as a Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Philippine Commission held its first meeting at the quarters selected for it in the Arlington to-day. Prof. Schurman, for whose arrival the other members have been waiting, reached Washington this morning and made an early call at the State Department, after which he went to the commission's rooms, where Admiral Dewey and Col. Denby were waiting. Prof. Worcester was the last to arrive, and the commission sat down to business soon after 10:30 o'clock.

It was announced before the meeting that all the sessions would be secret, and that none of the deliberations would be made public until the commission had finished its labors. Col. Denby said that no programme had been arranged, and that it was impossible to say even what general course would be followed till after the Commissioners had discussed the matter.

The commission will examine as witnesses persons whom they know to be familiar with conditions in the Philippine Islands. One of these witnesses, there is every reason to believe, will be a Filipino named Regidor, who is said to be on his way to this country as a representative of Aguinaldo's Government. If Regidor is received at all it will be in this way. This would avert the violation of the precedent set when the Government refused to receive Agoncillo and other emissaries, and would at the same time get Regidor's suggestions, if he has any, before the Administration.

The commission reorganized its clerical force and roughly blocked out the form of its report. There is a mass of material on hand, and a good part of the report is already written. It was said after the meeting that it was too soon to say how long the work in hand would take, but the suggestion was made by one member that it would be a matter of some weeks, but not much longer. The commission will meet daily from 10 till 1, leaving the afternoons and evenings for individual work.

FILIPINOS AND CHINESE FIGHT.

Friction Is Due to the Discharge of Chinese Laborers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Recent mail advices from Manila show the existence of much uneasiness among the Chinese residents of the city and suburbs, due to repeated riotous conflicts between the native Filipinos and the Chinese. One of the sources of friction appears to be the displacement of Chinese laborers for Filipinos on a considerable amount of Government work. The transportation quartermaster discharged some 200 Chinese and filled their places with Filipinos, most of them Macabebes brought from the interior.

The discharge of the Chinese is said to be due to their unwillingness to be shifted to various points where emergency work was to be done.

In the suburbs of Binondo a party of Chinamen were attacked by native ladrones, and a pitched battle ensued, one of the Chinese being killed and several others wounded.

Civil Rule in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Word has been received here of the further extension of civil administration in the towns adjacent to Manila. These include Pasig, Taguig, and Pateros, where elections have been held under the direction of the military officials in order to secure a full quota of native officers to carry on the civil affairs of the towns. An order from the Eighth Army Corps also directs the election of a new Mayor at Imus, as the one formerly chosen has failed to exercise his functions of late and is thought to have gone over to the insurgents.

Commander Leutze Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Commander E. H. C. Leutze has been detached from the command of the Monterey at Manila and ordered home on waiting orders. His place as commander of the Monterey will be taken by Commander C. C. Cornwell, now in command of the Petrel at Manila.

Hurricane Does Damage in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Gen. Greely received a cablegram from Havana this afternoon, saying that the hurricane there had done great damage to property, and that the lines of communication between Havana and Santiago had all been cut. Signal Service men are repairing the lines. No mention is made of any loss of life.

INSPECTING BIG TRANSPORTS.

Preparations on the Thomas and McClelland—Carry Christmas Boxes.

Major Summerhays, Inspector General of the Army, made an inspection of the United States transports Thomas and McClelland, lying at the Government piers in Brooklyn, yesterday. The inspection was ordered by Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East. Major Summerhays was accompanied by his wife, Capt. Roberts of Governors Island, and Capt. Kirby of the Tenth Infantry.

The Thomas is to sail for Manila on either Friday or Saturday with the Forty-seventh Regiment. Among other things the big transport will carry a large number of Christmas packages and boxes intended for the soldiers in the Philippines. About 3,000 pounds of turkey, intended for the Thanksgiving Day celebration on the ship during the voyage, will be taken aboard to-day.

BURIAL OF GEN. HENRY.

President McKinley and Members of the Cabinet Attend the Services.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The burial, with military honors, of Gen. Guy V. Henry took place at Arlington to-day, his grave being close to the Temple of Fame and within sight of that of his old commander, Gen. Crook.

The President and the Secretary of War and other members of the Cabinet attended the services, both at the church and cemetery. The military escort consisted of a battery of artillery, Troop I., of the Third Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Myer, where Gen. Henry was once in command, and the members of the Guy V. Henry Garrison, a colored veterans' association, comprising many of the old troopers of the Tenth Cavalry who served under Gen. Henry in the West.

St. John's Church, where the first service was held, was crowded. The chancel was filled with flowers, conspicuous among which was a great white wreath from the Executive Mansion. The President and Secretary Root came together to the church. There were also present Secretary Hay, Assistant Postmaster General Heath, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Gen Fitzhugh Lee, and many other of Gen. Henry's old friends in the service. The pall bearers were Gen. A. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; Judge Advocate General Lieber, Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, and Gens. Frank, Ruggles, and Bernard.

CAPT. DYER IN ILL-HEALTH.

Veteran of Manila Asks to be Relieved from Going to Havana.

MELROSE, Mass., Oct. 30.—Capt. N. M. Dyer, United States Navy, who commanded the Baltimore at the Manila fight and who has been assigned to Havana to command the naval station there, has asked to be relieved of that duty. He has forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington a certificate as to his physical condition, and the request for relief from duty accompanied the certificate. While not seriously ill, Capt. Dyer is not in condition to undertake active work at present.

Report on the Dahlgren's Trial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Navy Department has received the following telegraphic preliminary report from Capt. Emory, a member of the Naval Trial Board, upon the speed trials of the torpedo boat Dahlgren: "Dahlgren sped trial completed. For sixty-six consecutive minutes developed speed of thirty knots. Machinery, sea-going and manoeuvring qualities satisfactory." The Dahlgren was to have made thirty and one-half knots under the terms of the contract, but provision is made for her acceptance if she should not fall more than half a knot below that speed, though with a slight deduction from the contract price.

Naval Wireless Telegraphy Tests.

The cruiser New York and the battleship Massachusetts left their anchorage in the North River yesterday and went out to sea for a test of wireless telegraphy by the Marconi system under Federal supervision. The tests are to include the interchange of messages between the vessels and a shore base at Atlantic Highlands.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Nashville arrived to-day at Gibraltar en route to Manila.

The Marietta, also bound for Manila, arrived at Ponta Delgada Saturday.

The Marblehead has sailed from San Diego for Acapulco.

GEORGE BARTLE IS DEAD

Born in 1814 and Oldest Clerk in the State Department.

"KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL"

Knew Many Famous Politicians of the Early Part of the Century—Threw a Potato at President Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—George Bartle, the oldest clerk of the State Department, "Keeper of the Great Seal," and a close friend of Daniel Webster, died at his residence here last night.

Mr. Bartle was born in Alexandria, Va., in September, 1814, on that memorable day on which the British fleet sailed down the Potomac, after the destruction of the capitol by fire. Naturally, as a native of the town in which Gen. Washington lived, and remembering events as long ago as the second decade of this century, Mr. Bartle possessed a fund of reminiscences. He had seen, at one time or another, nearly all those who carried the coffin of the first President of the United States, while his father was an intimate friend of Gen. Washington. In spite, however, of having been born and having lived all his life in the South, Mr. Bartle was a New Englander by descent, his first American ancestor being Roger Williams.

"The "Keeper of the Great Seal" had distinct recollections of all but five of the Administrations that span the period of years between Washington and McKinley. He did not claim to have seen the first five Presidents of the United States, although he was born in Madison's second term almost within sight of the White House. The sixth President, John Quincy Adams, however, he had at least one very amusing reminiscence. When young Bartle was about thirteen years old he one day saw the President bathing in the Potomac, which then flowed much nearer the White House than it does to-day. It was Mr. Adams's custom to take a dip almost every day in Summer. His white head, as may be seen by some of his portraits, was very bald and round. This being so, it is not surprising that on the day in question a "certain youngster" should mistake the Presidential head for something else. Bartle would never say who this "certain youngster" was, but his friends had no doubt as to his identity. At any rate, he shied a potato at the head bobbing up and down in the water. Fortunately, he missed, but Mr. Adams was greatly enraged.

"Hello, you young rascal!" he shouted, "stop that. You almost hit me on the head."

"Was that your head? I thought it was a pumpkin," shouted the youngster in reply, and took to his heels.

Other anecdotes Mr. Bartle used to tell about Webster and Van Buren and Polk and many others. Of Daniel Webster he told how one day the great Secretary of State came to his office, and asked abruptly if he [Bartle] had any money about him. Knowing Mr. Webster's carelessness about money matters, Mr. Bartle answered that he had not.

"Have you got any at home, then?"

"Ye-s, a little."

"Have you got as much as $100?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Can you get it immediately?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Then bring it to me."

The money was handed over, no receipt being taken or asked, and, in view of Mr. Webster's well-known laxity in such matters, the poor clerk was perhaps justified in looking upon it as gone forever. But the most astonishing part of this transaction is that the money was paid back on demand. After waiting for what he thought was a reasonable time, the creditor ventured to remind Mr. Webster of that little obligation.

"What?" exclaimed Daniel, turning upon him his big, glowing eyes. "Do I owe you $100?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, here; take that. It happens to be just the amount of the indebtedness."

Mr. Bartle was appointed an assistant messenger by President Polk in 1845, and Keeper of the Great Seal by Secretary Buchanan. The nominal custodian of the seal is the Secretary of State. It is affixed to the commissions of Cabinet officers and of diplomatic and Consular officials nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, treaties with foreign powers, pardons, executive proclamations, Consular offices in the United States, and similar documents. The last important international document to which Mr. Bartle affixed the seal was the treaty of peace between this country and Spain.

WOMAN SEVERELY BURNED.

Efforts of Husband and Grandchild to Save Mrs. Bennett.

While leaning over a cooking stove in her apartments at 409 Hudson Street yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Harriet Bennett was severely burned about the face and body through her clothes catching fire. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. It is believed that she inhaled the flames. Her condition is very serious.

The woman lived with her husband Edward and several children and a grandchild, Nettie Van Haden, in the rear of the second floor. Her husband and the grandchild were with her when the accident occurred.

Mrs. Bennett was leaning over the stove arranging some things she had cooking. To see better what was in a pan she peered closely down, and the flame communicated to the upper part of her dress. She quickly stepped backward with a shriek. Both her husband and her grandchild rushed to her aid. Barrett tore frantically at the woman's clothing, which was burning rapidly. His hands were burned but he kept on till he had torn all the woman's clothing from her body. The child aided him as much as she could.

Barrett sent the girl for a policeman and Patrolman Spencer of the Charles Street Station, whom she found, sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. A surgeon soon arrived with the ambulance. He examined the woman and said that her condition was very serious. He hurried to the hospital with her.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN APPLES.

Increasing Demand Abroad—A Keen Competition with Canada.

American apples are in growing demand abroad, according to a report made to the State Department by Consul George Sawyer from Glauchau. The first shipment of the Yankee fruit reached Bremen in September, the Consul reports, being several weeks earlier than usual. As a result of the European apple harvest being below the average, he predicts that the exports to Germany alone will increase from 22,861 barrels last year to 100,000 barrels this year.

"A good result from this year's export of apples to Europe is, however, by no means certain," writes Consul Sawyer, "owing to the keen competition of the Canadian products. Not only in the United States, but in Canada and Nova Scotia, this year's apple harvest leaves a large surplus for export, and this of excellent quality. Moreover, as the Canadian producers exercise greater care in the sorting and packing of the fruit than is the case with us, and as the cost of production is less, while the freight to Europe from Canadian ports is from 10 to 12 cents lower per barrel than from American ports, the Canadian exporters find themselves more advantageously situated than our own."

The total export of apples from American ports to Europe for the season of 1898-9 was 1,221,087 barrels; in the season 1897-8 it was only 913,996 barrels; whereas in 1896-7 it amounted to 2,919,876 barrels. The first shipments of any great importance took place in the season of 1879-80. In the following season (1880-81) the export figures had already reached 2,250,000 barrels.

The largest European markets for American apples are Glasgow, Liverpool, and London.

Dinner to Distinguished Mexicans.

Gen. Francis V. Greene last evening gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club in honor of a distinguished party of Mexicans, including Señor Mariscal, Vice President of Mexico; Señor Limantour, Minister of Finance; Señor Moran, member of Congress; Señors Alonzo Mariscal and Jolio Limantour. Among the other guests were Major Gen. Merritt, Capt. Frank Wildes, United States Navy; Senator Thomas C. Platt, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Senator J. Donald Cameron, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Perry Belmont, W. Bourke Cockran, John A. McCall, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, James Stillman, Charles R. Miller, E. H. Harriman, ex-Mayor Strong, P. A. B. Widener, and S. B. Elkins.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week which began yesterday will be more interesting socially in the suburbs than in town. The only fixed event in New York proper will be the sale of Horse Show boxes at Madison Square Garden, and this always brings together a few of the Hempstead and Meadowbrook sets and a number of men. The bidding, however, is generally done by agents, and the speculators will be very well represented on this occasion. It is quite gay on Long Island at the different hunting clubs, and there will be another run of the Meadowbrook hounds this afternoon. This week will also see the commencement of the open tournament at West Farms, which is of much import to Westchester society.

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This evening being All Hallows, there will be at many of the country houses the usual games and "rites" and frolic. At Tuxedo, where the festivities have been kept up uninterruptedly since last Thursday, there will be the All Hallow-e'en party at the club. Even the foreign population in town is arranging to celebrate the festival, and through the lower east side the pastry cooks' windows are adorned with legends describing the merits and cheapness of their All Hallow-e'en cakes. This class of New Yorkers, far removed from the fashionable world, marks its festivals by the eating of pastry, and is as devout and fervent on Good Friday in the consumption of Hot Cross buns as in that of mince pies, plum puddings, and All Hallow-e'en sweets.

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Much has been said of Mrs. Yznaga's arrival in this city and the health of her granddaughter, Lady Alice Montagu. This young girl celebrated her twentieth birthday last week. She is at Davos and has been suffering from an attack of pleurisy in addition to her malady. She is taking the open-air cure and remains out of doors all day and all night, sleeping well covered in the open. This is considered one of the best cures for weak lungs. Mrs. Yznaga is the guest of Miss Annie Leary, who gave a small luncheon this past week to Mrs. John Mackay.

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On the White Star steamship Oceanic, which sails to-morrow from Liverpool, are Lord Pauncefote and Lady Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and Mr. Anthony Drexel. Mrs. Drexel will remain with her children abroad, and there is very little probability of her coming over even for the wedding of Miss Fell and Mr. Cassatt. Mrs. George Childs Drexel gives a large dance shortly at her country place for Miss Paul, who will be the very wealthy and much-starred débutante of the Philadelphia season this year. The name of Mrs. Astor does not appear on the passenger list of the Oceanic, although it has been announced that she would sail to-morrow on that ship for America.

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The death of Commodore George H. Perkins, which was referred to yesterday among the obituaries, brings with it a tide of recollections of the Newport of ten and twenty years ago. Commodore Perkins, who was the father of Lars Anderson, was one of the beaux of the place and he was as well known and as famous for his hospitality and his gallantry to the fair sex as are Mr. Peter Marie and Mr. James Parker. His wife was a Miss Weld, and Mrs. Duryea married her nephew, who left her a wealthy young widow.

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Col. Nathan Appleton, accompanied by the Hon. Jacob Sleeper of Boston, a son of the late J. Henry Sleeper, sailed this last week on the Aller for Naples. From there Col. Appleton and Mr. Sleeper will go to Egypt to take part in the inauguration of the statue of De Lesseps, to be held at Port Said Nov. 17. This will be the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of the Suez Canal, and doubly interesting to Col. Appleton, who was present at the ceremony in the year 1869 to represent the Boston Board of Trade.

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A wedding of interest to New York was that of the daughter of Lieut. Gen. G. Digby Barker, Governor of Bermuda, to Col. I. C. Dalton of the Royal Artillery, Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, London. Col. and Mrs. Dalton have embarked for this city on their way to England. Mrs. Dalton has a number of friends in New York.

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Philadelphians are very much interested in the forthcoming Horse Show, and quite a large contingent will be here from that City of Brotherly Love. Mrs. George Wood will pass the entire week in this city, and others who have announced their intention of being in town during that time are Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Groome, Mrs. Frank Pleasanton and Miss Pleasanton, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gonaway, Mr. and Mrs. Carter and Mr. and Mrs. Widener will have one of the most conspicuous boxes of the show.

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The return from Europe last Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean and Mrs. McKean's mother, Mrs. George Tucker Bispham, to Philadelphia is greeted with much pleasurable anticipation, as during their long absence, their new house has been completed and they are looked to for much entertaining this Winter. The old McKean house at Twentieth and Walnut Streets, which is a famous one in Philadelphia's social history, has just been sold to Mr. Stotesbury, who is a member of the firm of Drexel & Co., and who intends to entertain there on a lavish scale.

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This evening the Women's Municipal League will begin the campaign in the interest of "independence and purity" in municipal affairs by being patronesses of a political meeting in Harlem. A very comfortable clubroom has been opened in West Thirty-fourth Street near Ninth Avenue, and lectures are given there every week on topics affecting city government. The league has as its officers Mrs. I. N. Phelps-Stokes, who was Miss Edith Minturn, Mrs. Edward Hewitt, Mrs. Frederick Goddard, and Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell.

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Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, who returned from Europe on Saturday, will open their town house and will not go to Morristown for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. George Lawrence Myers (Miss Mabel Shaw) have taken a house in town, 40 West Thirty-eighth Street, and will entertain this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Julian Story are due here on Saturday on the St. Paul. The Marion Storys are in mourning this Winter and will remain in Westchester until very late in the season. Miss Julia Wells, who returns on the same ship, has taken a box in the second tier of the Opera for the Winter.

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In Paris recently, besides Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who have been stopping at the Elysée Hotel, and who are much interested in purchasing automobiles, were Mrs. Hungerford and her daughter, the Countess Teifener; Mrs. George S. Rainsford, Miss Rainsford and Miss Dean, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, who has been this Autumn in Italy, and Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict.

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Mention has already been made of the opening of the hunting season at Pau. The first hunt was a great success. Henry Ridgeway and the Baron d'Este made their first appearance for the year, and among the hunters were also the Count d'Astorg, who recently repudiated Mr. William Waldorf Astor's tracing relationship to his family; Mr. William K. Thron, and Mrs. Forbes Morgan, who rode a short-backed bay brown horse.

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Biarritz has also been very gay, and the Country Club has given its last dance of the Autumn season. There will be pigeon shooting, however, at the club until late in December. Biarritz begins another season some time in the Winter. The Countess de Castellane and her children have left and have returned to Paris. The season has also finished at Therapia with a cotillion given by M. Meiller and tableaux at the orangerie of the British Embassy, where Mrs. Barclay was hostess. There were a few Americans present, among whom were United States Minister and Mrs. Straus and Miss Straus, Mr. Griscom of Philadelphia, who has just been made Secretary of Legation, and the Baroness Braun, who is also an American.

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The last trip of the Magnet to Versailles for the season was quite an event in the American colony in Paris. The box seat was occupied by Mrs. Griswold Gray. The other passengers were Miss Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilmerding, Mr. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Foster Reid Clement, Miss Farr, Miss Caroline Kunz, and Mr. and Mrs. Taussig. In reviewing the history of the season, Mr. Howlett, the proprietor of the coach, said that he had given many lessons in coaching this Summer, his principal pupils being Miss Ogden Mills, Miss Bowers, the Prince Cantacuzene, Mr. Cochrane of Boston, Mr. V. J. Cumnock, Mr. Peter Donohue of San Francisco, Mr. Carey, and Mr. Kip. A tour to Cherbourg was made which took eight days. James H. Hyde was whip, and among his guests were Lawrence Gillespie and Bradish Johnson.

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Among those who are booked to sail tomorrow on the Teutonic are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, the Misses Bethune, Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. J. H. Harper, Mr. Sidney Paget, Mr. John H. Rutherford, Mrs. Theodore Tilton, Mr. G. Alexander, and Miss Marjorie Appleton.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Layng—Spencer.

The wedding of Miss Vernona Mitchell Spencer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, and James Dawson Layng, Jr., took place yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church. The church decorations consisted of palms and on the altar were white chrysanthemums. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown officiated.

The bride wore a white satin gown, very simply made, trimmed with point lace, and a veil of tulle, which was fastened with natural orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley. Miss Louise Geer of Summit, N. J., was maid of honor, and wore white liberty silk, with a lace yoke. She carried pink chrysanthemums. Miss Annie Layng, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Agnes Spencer, and Miss Annie Gerard of Columbus, Ga., and Miss Katherine Noble of Baltimore were the bridesmaids. They wore pink liberty silk gowns and carried white chrysanthemums. Their hats were black velvet with plumes of white and trimmed with white and black chiffon. After the ceremony there was a large reception at the residence of the bride's parents, in West Seventy-third Street.

De Goll—Archer.

The marriage of Miss Ann, youngest daughter of Mrs. Henry Wilson Archer of Baltimore and Bel Air, Md., to Louis Emile Addison de Goll, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J., took place on Saturday last at "Shamrock," near Bel Air, the Summer home of Mrs. Archer.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William F. Brand, S. T. D., rector of St. Mary's, in Harford, assisted by the Rev. Robert A. Castleman, rector of Emmanuel Church, Bel Air. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. William S. Archer. They were preceded by Master Henry Philip Archer, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Graham Archer of Baltimore, carrying a basket of violets.

The best man was Dr. Walter Brewster Platt of Baltimore. Charles Dickinson of New York and Robert Archer, a brother of the bride, acted as ushers. Mr. De Goll is engaged in business in Baltimore, having the management of the Rowland Telegraph Company.

MRS. EYLER AGAIN ACCUSED.

Trenton Industrial School Teachers, Who Testified Against Her, Say They Are Persecuted.

TRENTON, Oct. 30.—Friends of some of the teachers in the Girls' Industrial School, which has been under fire for some time, owing to the methods of treating the girls in the institution adopted by the matron, Mrs. Myrtle B. Eyler, now complain that the teachers who appeared before the Governor and recited the facts are being forced out of the school by a series of petty persecutions. It is claimed that Mrs. Eyler's friends in the institution are endeavoring to force the teachers who testified against her out of the school, and that in a measure Mrs. Eyler is aiding in this work.

Miss Isabella Scott and Miss Martha B. Wight are said to have been especially ill-treated. They were ill recently, it is said, and were left in their rooms without attendance, not even having their food brought to them. They were compelled to get out of bed while really unable to do so, it is claimed, and to go to the cook room to obtain food. To add to the pointedness of this, it is said that Miss Wight had to remain in constant attendance, day and night, upon Mrs. Sickel, one of Mrs. Eyler's friends.

It is also claimed that Miss Scott, who is in charge of the laundry, is being persecuted by having linen returned to her as improperly washed. In every case of returned linen a bad mark on her record results.

It is also claimed that inmates of the institution have been led to understand that when dealing with Miss Scott, Miss Wight, Miss Elizabeth Roselle, and Miss Margaret Hardcastle they need not observe the strict rules, and that infractions of rules toward these teachers will be overlooked.

The friends of the teachers alleged to be under the ban claim that they are kept out of the dining room at meal times, either on duty or through some excuse, and that when they do get a chance to go to the dining room they find the tables cleared, and that even application to the cook room fails to obtain food on the plea that it is all gone. They have recently been visiting a farmhouse and buying their food there.

It is said that it was a knowledge of these things that led Mrs. Isaac Weatherby to resign. It is said that the teachers who claim to be persecuted laid the matter before Mrs. Weatherby, who was one of the most conservative of the Board of Lady Managers, and that, failing to obtain any satisfaction for them, Mrs. Weatherby resigned.

The Grand Jury is still considering the school affairs, and it is said the four teachers who claim to be ill-treated are to be called to testify to the general management of the school.

BOLIVIA'S NEW CABINET.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 30.—Advices from La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, report that the new Cabinet has been well received. It is made up as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senhor Fernando Guachalla.
Minister of the Interior—Senhor Carlos Romero.
Minister of Finance and Industry—Senhor Demetrio Calbimonte.
Minister of Justice—Senhor Samuel Oropeza.
Minister of War—Senhor Ismael Montes.

CHILEANS IN A DUEL.

It Is Said Swords, Not Pneumonia, Caused Death of Prominent Men.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 30.—The sudden death last week of Senhor Ramon Garcia, Director General of Railways, and of Senhor Gregorio Pinochet, Minister of Industry and Public Works, under mysterious conditions, caused a great sensation. In both cases the medical authorities certified that death was due to pneumonia.

It is rumored, however, that both succumbed to wounds received in a duel with swords, conducted in the most barbarous fashion, neither having any knowledge of fencing.

Bermuda Governor's Daughter Weds.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 30.—The daughter of Lieut. Gen. G. Digby Barker, Governor of Bermuda, was married to-day to Col. I. C. Dalton of the Royal Artillery, Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, London. The couple have embarked for New York on their way to England. The wedding was quiet, owing to the cabled news, Friday, of the death of the bride's brother.

Duties to Pay for German Navy.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—It is semi-officially asserted that the increase in the naval expenditure will be defrayed by the increase in grain duties in 1903, which is expected to produce a surplus of 90,000,000 marks.

Eleven Plague Cases at Santos.

RIO JANIERO, Oct. 30.—There are now eleven cases of bubonic plague under treatment in the Santos Hospital, nine being of the mild type. Five deaths from the disease have occurred in the city since Oct. 17.

New Postage Stamps for Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The new postage stamps, from Jan. 1, will bear a bust representing Germania in place of the present imperial eagle.

Woman's Executioner Dies Suddenly.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 30.—Thomas Shepperd, who died suddenly here yesterday, in his sixty-ninth year, from a stroke of paralysis, sprang the drop when Bridget Durgan was hanged here in 1863. She was executed for the murder of her mistress, the wife of Dr. Coriell of New Market.

WILLIAM H. WEBB DEAD.

The Well-Known Authority on Marine Architecture and Former Ship Builder Succumbs Suddenly.

William H. Webb, in his day one of the best known steamship builders in the United States, and up to the time of his death one of the foremost figures among the authorities on marine architecture, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 415 Fifth Avenue. He retired from shipbuilding years ago, but continued to interest himself in large financial enterprises. His father, Isaac Webb, had been a shipbuilder before the days of steam navigation, and the son was a pioneer in the construction of steam vessels of large burthen for freight and passenger service.

He was born in this city June 19, 1816. He was educated privately and in Columbia College Grammar School, learned the shipbuilding trade in his father's yard, and as early as 1840 had established a shipyard of his own on the East River, between Sixth and Seventh Streets. From this yard a large number of steamships were turned out under contract and sent to all parts of the world. The United States, a vessel of 2,500 tons, was one of these, which made an international reputation. She was bought by the Russian Government and converted into a sloop of war just prior to the Schleswig-Holstein war. This steamer was launched at the Webb yard in 1845. In 1859 Mr. Webb built the Great Admiral, under contract with the Russian Government.

During the rebellion, no shipbuilder in the North was more active in assisting the Union cause. He gave the advantage of all of his experience to the Secretary of the Navy and designed several of the first men-of-war, built after Fort Sumter was fired upon. A number of the Webb ships were bought and used in maintaining the blockade of Southern ports.

What was looked upon as the biggest achievement of the Webb yard, however, was the building and equipment of the ironclad ram Dunderberg, for the French Government, two or three years prior to the Franco-Prussian war. The experience of the civil war here had entirely revolutionized the prevalent ideas of warships, and old Captains say that at the time she was set afloat the Dunderberg represented the very highest type of offensive and defensive naval architecture.

The last big steamship built by Mr. Webb was for his old personal friend Charles H. Marshall, and bore the latter's name. It was launched in 1869. After that, having accumulated a large fortune, and being already an old man, Mr. Webb retired from the business. Four or five years later he erected the Hotel Bristol, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, partly on the site of his former private residence.

After his retirement from the shipbuilding business Mr. Webb became interested in a number of other commercial ventures. He helped to organize a guano company, which was very successful, and was active in the Central American Transit Company, which ran a line of ships to Nicaragua.

At the time of his death he was a Director in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and was heavily interested in real estate. He founded the new Ship Builders' Home in Fordham and devoted a liberal share of his fortune to endowing it. He hoped by this means to revive the industry of shipbuilding in this country, and in the language of the charter, "furnish gratuitous education in the art, science, and profession of shipbuilding."

The capacity of the home is 400, including the young men students and the aged, decrepit, or invalid men who have dev

GRANT FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Republicans Talk of the New Yorker to Succeed Mr. Hobart.

LATTER'S ILLNESS THE CAUSE

Incumbent May Be Unable to Accept Renomination—Philippine War and Geographical Reasons Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Though it was assumed until a short time ago that the Republicans would nominate the "old ticket" next year, the uneasiness over the health of Vice President Hobart has obliged the Republican leaders to canvass for a second choice, in case the Vice President should be ungble to accept a renomination. The recent alarming reports of Mr. Hobart's condition have led to renewed activity in this direction, and names are now under consideration. The latest is that of Gen. Frederick D. Grant.

It seems to be the general belief that in case Mr. Hobart does not run in 1900 the nominee will be a New York man agreeable to Mr. Platt. From the Grant-Greeley campaign to the election of President McKinley the Republican Party has failed but twice to take its Vice Presidential nominee from New York. Once was in 1884, when geographical reasons compelled the convention to nominate Logan. The rule was set aside again in 1896, but the immense importance of New York may give it the Vice Presidential nomination in 1900, always provided Mr. Hobart's ill-health takes New Jersey out of the race. The early talk of Gov. Roosevelt has died away, because of the disfavor with which the idea is regarded by both Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Platt. Secretary Root's name, too, has not been mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidency for some time.

The Grant scheme is broached because of the present status of the Philippine war. It was once thought that Mr. McKinley would go before the country on a closed record of accomplishment in the Philippines, appealing to the voters for his reward. But it is becoming plainer to the politicians that by the time the next National convention meets the Philippine war may not be closed; that Mr. McKinley may not make his appeal as a triumphant conqueror, but as a war President, demanding support, and that, even if the insurrection shall have been nearly supressed, there will be so much unfinished business on hand that the President will not be a candidate on a record, but on an issue.

This may, of course, all be changed by 1900, but if it is not, there is a feeling among Republicans that the President would be immensely helped by a running mate who was a soldier, and who embodied the war end of the issue, while the head of the ticket represents the policy of expansion. The most available soldier in the Philippines now, as politicians regard it, is Gen. Grant. The other military leaders, like Lawton, MacArthur, and Wheeler, are looked upon as out of the running, for geographical reasons, with an Ohio man at the head of the ticket; while Funston, who is not at Manila now, but has been and soon will be again, is regarded with disfavor for the same reason. Grant has not made such a record as these Generals, but he may before the convention meets, for he has the opportunity, and, besides, he is available. He is a New Yorker, and he has never been distasteful to Senator Platt.

INDIAN'S PROPERTY IN COURT.

Justice Gray Decides that the Eldest Son Shall Inherit It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In deciding the case of Jones versus Mehan, involving title to a small tract of land in Minnesota, the United States Supreme Court to-day passed upon the question of the right of the eldest son of an Indian chief to inherit his father's property in the face of opposition by other descendants. The opinion was handed down by Justice Gray, who held that the eldest son of a chief was entitled by all the laws, usages, and customs of the American Indians to come into possession of the property and title of his father.

The Interior Department had proceeded upon the supposition that the affairs of a deceased Indian chief would be regulated according to the customs or laws of the white man in this country, but to-day's opinion is calculated to work a reversal of this practice. The Indian whose title was the basis of the controversy was Chief Moose of the Chippewas.

MILL WORKERS ASK INCREASE.

Fall River Operatives Demand 10 Per Cent. Rise in Wages.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 30.—The mill operatives of Fall River, through their representatives in the Textile Council, have asked for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages, to take effect Monday, Nov. 13. The manufacturers, through their committee, replied to-day that they had no power to grant the increase asked, but would refer the request back to their association for instructions.

It was set forth by the manufacturers that the margin is now seven points lower than when wages were increased last Spring. They admitted that the price of cloth is higher, but cotton costs 2 cents a pound more. The margin figured from prices of cotton and cloth last Spring was 71¾c, while now it is but 6¾c.

The Textile Council claimed that these margins, as in the past, have been reckoned from a basis of regular prints, which now form less than 10 per cent. of the goods manufactured here now. It was also urged that the price of the regulars, from which the margin is reckoned, is held far lower comparatively than the other grades of goods produced from the loom. The fair thing, they urged, was to base the price of regulars equal in comparison to the odds, say 2⅝ cents, when the price is 2¾ cents, and then figure. A margin would then be shown equal to that point the last Winter, when a restoration was granted to the help.

The Manufacturers' Committee contended that the mills could not make fair returns to stockholders if the increase should be granted.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGED.

Arrest of a Banker on Complaint of Business Associates.

E. Arden Noblett, a broker and banker, is a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, charged with embezzlement. His business associates, Walter S. and Edward H. Watson, who live respectively at 38 and 40 West Twenty-fifth Street, make the charges against Noblett.

According to the complaint, the plaintiffs allege that on April 13 last, they were the owners of bonded warehouse whisky receipts to the value of $11,000. On that day they gave the receipts to Noblett, on which to raise $7,000. The money was to be paid over to Albert K. Owen.

It is alleged that Noblett raised the money, but never gave any part of it to Owen. Since that time Noblett has been pressed for payment, but all that he has paid to the Watsons is $1,500, as alleged.

The Watsons brough suit against Noblett to recover $5,500, and appealed to Justice Scott in the Supreme Court for an order of arrest. The application was granted and Noblett was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Terry. As he was unable to give bail in the amount of $5,500, he was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

NAVAL EXHIBITS AT PARIS.

Models of Victorious American Fleets to be Shown.

Major Fred Brackett, Secretary of the United States Commission, Paris Exposition, says that the naval exhibit of the United States at Paris in 1900 will be very interesting. In the exhibit will be models of the war vessels which destroyed the Spanish fleets at Santiago and Manila. These models are now on exhibition in the State, War, and Navy Buildings in Washington. The models were constructed at the Washington Navy Yard, and are exact reproductions of the vessels, even to the smallest detail. The model of the warship Maine, blown up at Havana, will probably be the most interesting to the average visitor. The model was built prior to the destruction of the battleship in Havana Harbor. Major Brackett said:

"A working model of a dry dock will also be in the exhibit. It will be an exact reproduction of the dry docks at Portsmouth, Philadelphia, and Mare Island Navy Yards. A model of the Illinois will be exhibited in the dry dock, showing how it can be docked and undocked, just as the actual ship would be. Facilities are provided showing how the ship can be floated, and a complete system of piping and valves is provided, so that the dock can be filled or drained."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE PITTSBURG AND GULF DEAL.

It Is Said the Harriman-Thalmann Syndicate Will Control.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"Closer inquiry into the terms of the great peace which has come about in Pittsburg and Gulf affairs seems to indicate that Mr. Stillwell has been virtually eliminated as a controling factor in the reorganization. John W. Gates of the Guardian Trust Company returned from New York yesterday. He declined to say more than that a third and final plan of reorganization would be made public either to-day or to-morrow.

"Enough is obtainable from other sources to warrant the belief that when this joint plan appears it will show a distinct predominance of Harriman-Thalmann ideas and the absence of two of Stillwell's favorite enterprises, the Kansas City Suburban Belt Road and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company. Mr. Stillwell and Mr. Gates probably will remain in the 'voting trust' for the new securities, and the Amsterdam member may be retained, but the other places will probably be taken by E. H. Harriman, Ernest Thalmann, and other New York capitalists. This arrangement will give virtual control to the Harriman, otherwise the Chicago and Alton interests, without the aid of which it would have been impracticable or difficult to finance the reorganization at this time.

"So far as the Philadelphia committee has perfected arrangements for traffic alliances with or new connections with the Great Northern and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern systems there will probably be no changes, but the Gulf Road will be put in a position where it may make highly profitable arrangements with the Chicago and Alton Road, gaining a Chicago terminal and giving a Gulf outlet.

"The financing under the new plan is said to have been arranged for."

WALL STREET REORGANIZATION TALK.

The opinion of Wall Street and traffic men generally seems to be that with the change just effected in the affairs of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway the possibility of a continuation or a recurrence of Gulf rate wars is reduced to a minimum, while better revenues to the property are assured.

Under the modified reorganization plan of the road it is announced from Philadelphia that the present 5 per cent. bondholders will receive $1,250 in new 3 per cent. bonds and $500 new preferred stock. The stockholders, it is said, are to be assessed $10 a share, receiving $10 in preferred stock.

PENNSYLVANIA EARNINGS.

Substantial Increase Shown for Nine Months Ending Sept. 30.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The monthly report of the Pennsylvania Railroad for September, 1899, compared with the same month in last year, and for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1899, compared with the same nine months of last year, shows:

Lines directly operated for the month, gross earnings increase $854,300; expenses increase $688,300, net earnings increase $165,900.

For the nine months, gross earnings increase $4,422,700; expenses increase $4,145,900, net earnings increase $276,800.

Lines west of Pittsburg, for the month, gross earnings increase $687,300; expenses increase $711,900, net earnings decrease $25,600. For the nine months, gross earnings increase $3,924,400; expenses increase $2,628,000, net earnings increase $1,296,400.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S SHOWING.

Net Earnings Smaller than for Corresponding Ten Months of Last Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The statement of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the month of September, 1899, compared with the same period in 1898, shows:

Gross earnings, $2,419,390; increase, $1,139,877. Expenses, $1,537,973; increase, $291,862. Net earnings, $581,416; decrease, $152,084.

For ten months to Sept. 30, compared with the same period last year, the gross earnings were $17,268,461; increase, $1,833,553. Expenses, $13,891,755; increase, $2,592,697. Net earnings, $3,346,760; decrease, $759,130.

The statement of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company for September, 1899, as compared with the same month in 1898, shows:

Receipts, $1,759,775; increase, $151,964. Expenses, $1,760,516; increase, $29,863. Net loss, $741; decrease, $122,101.

For ten months to Sept. 30: Receipts, $14,475,319; increase, $2,246,590. Expenses, $14,993,212; increase, $1,814,744. Net loss, $517,893; decrease, $431,846.

The Pennsylvania's New Ohio Line.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will to-morrow have full control of the Brice road, known as the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway. It has 232 miles of trackage and cost about $7,000,000. Henry W. Byers, late of the Erie and Ashtabula divisions of the Pennsylvania, will be its Superintendent.

New Lehigh Valley Freight Yard.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company bought yesterday from Dr. Benjamin Edge a tract of land under water in the South Cove, at the foot of Barrow Street, Jersey City, the consideration being $50,000. The company will fill in the property for the purpose of establishing a new freight yard.

PHILADELPHIA CHURCH JUBILEE

Fiftieth Anniversary of St. Mark's to be Celebrated.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The Church of St. Mark's, at Locust and Sixteenth Streets, is entering upon its second half century of parish life, and the event will be appropriately celebrated by a jubilee festival, the services beginning on All Saints' Day, Nov. 1. At 10:30 A. M. there will be a solemn celebration, when the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, New York, will preach, and Schubert's mass in B flat will be sung. Dr. Dix was an assistant at St. Mark's in 1853-4.

On All Souls' Day, Nov. 2, at a solemn celebration at 10:30 A. M., Mozart's requiem mass will be sung, and the Rev. Dr. George McClellan Fiske, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, who was an assistant at St. Mark's from 1880 to 1883, will preach.

On Sunday morning, Nov. 5, the Chaplain of Christ Church Hospital, the Rev. Dr. James W. Robbins, will preach. The rector of St. Mark's, the Rev. Dr. Alfred Mortimer, will make the address at the children's festival in the afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. Christian of New York will preach in the evening.

On the Octave Day, Wednesday, Nov. 8, the Right Rev. Isaac Lea Nicholson, Bishop of Milwaukee, who was rector of the parish from 1879 until 1891, will preach in the morning. There will be a procession of guilds at 8 P. M.

Fraternity Dines Capt. Lamberton.

A dinner was given to Capt. Lamberton of the United States cruiser Olympia by his fellow members of the Theta Delta Chi Society at Sherry's last night. Nearly every college and university in the East was represented at the dinner. Covers were laid for 100. Willis S. Paine, of the Bankers' Trust Company, presided. A. G. Hetherington was toastmaster. There were seated at the table with the guest of the evening Prof. Huffcut of Cornell University, Prof. Harstrom of the Highland Military Academy, and Col. Abell Stone.

Held for Capt. Rhoads's Death.

John Paris, the motorman of the Eighth Avenue trolley car which ran over and killed Capt. George B. Rhoads of the Seventh Regiment, was held yesterday in the West Side Police Court on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree to await the action of the Grand Jury. Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, later granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-day, it being claimed in the prisoner's behalf that no negligence was proved against him. Capt. Rhoads was killed last June, and the case has been pending before Magistrate Pool ever since.

Church Site Bought for New Bridge.

The Society of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, South Fifth Street and Driggs Avenue, last night decided to sell its church edifice and parsonage to the city for an approach to the proposed East River bridge. Bridge Commissioner Shea has offered the society $42,000 for the church property, 75 by 100 feet, and $8,000 for the parsonage property, 25 by 50 feet. The society thinks this offer will be better than a condemnation proceeding.

THE AUTOMOBILE PARADE.

One Hundred Will Be in Line on Saturday—Central Park Test Case to be Pushed.

The Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America met at the Waldorf-Astoria last night to complete arrangements for the run next Saturday, and incidentally to discuss the arrest in Central Park of Winslow E. Buzby and Whitney Lyon.

There were present George F. Chamberlin, Vice President of the club, who presided; Gen. George Moore Smith, Dr. Whitney Lyon, Albert C. Bostwick, and Dr. F. C. Hollister. The board, by a unanimous vote, decided to give the hearty support of the club to Messrs. Buzby and Lyon in their test suit against Park Commissioner Clausen.

Whitney Lyon, one of the defendants, said:

"The club has decided to fight the test suit to a finish. If the decision in the police court to-morrow should be against us we shall procure a writ of certiorari to have the proceedings reviewed."

The following committees were appointed: Laws and Ordinances—Gen. Avery D. Andrews, George F. Chamberlin, and Simon Sterne; on Exhibition Contests, Runs, and Tours—Albert C. Bostwick, Winslow E. Buzby, and Whitney Lyon.

The latter will appoint a Sub-Committee on Entertainment, while the Law and Ordinance Committee will take up the legal aspect of the Lyon-Buzby fight against the Park Board.

It was announced that V. Everit Macy had declined to serve as Treasurer because of pressure of other business and the vacancy was filled by the election of Walter E. Frew, Vice President of the Corn Exchange Bank. Many additional members have been elected, and the following includes the entire club membership to date:

Edwin W. Adonis, Avery D. Andrews, J. Wesley Allison, Amzi L. Barber, F. S. Batterstall, Joseph A. Blair, Harrison G. Bird, Gilbert W. Blanchard, Albert C. Bostwick, Curtis P. Brady, Winslow E. Buzby, J. Herbert Carpenter, Juan M. Ceballos, Dr. E. C. Chamberlin, George F. Chamberlin, Louis L. Clarke, O. T. Crosby, George H. Day Samuel T. Davis, Jr., D. J. Densmore, Charles P. Doeiger, Dr. George Evans, C. J. Field, Manning K. Eyre, George W. Elkins, Charles R. Flint, Walter E. Frew, Edwin Gould, Gen. Francis V. Greene, W. H. Hall, Allen R. Hawly, Capt. Homer W. Hedge, Capt. John R. Hegeman, Jr., Dr. F. C. Hollister, Eleazar Kempshall, C. A. Lieb, E. W. Little, Edward H. Lyon, Whitney Lyon, V. Everit Macy, George H. Macy, W. C. McAdoo, Jr., J. C. McCoy, Harry L. McGee, Joseph J. Mandery, Dave H. Morris, Charles R. Otis.

Alphonso Pelham, F. R. Pemberton, Col. A. A. Pope, Thomas L. Proctor, Frank S. Pusey, William P. Reid, O. L. Richard, A. L. Riker, George Isham Scott, J. Egmont Schoemerhorn, Albert R. Shattuck, G. O. Shields, Gen. George Moore Smith, Fred C. Stevens, Gen. Roy Stone, Thomas H. Thomas, Clarence C. Vernam, John Erisbane Walker, David S. Walker, A. H. Whiting, J. R. Whiting, Arthur F. Wiuslow, Charles W. Woerz, Clarence W. Wood, George D. Widener, Joseph E. Widener, George W. Young, Dr. John D. Zabriskie.

It will be noticed that the names of Richard Croker, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, who have been proposed for membership, do not appear. In explanation Dr. Lyon said:

"The gentlemen named were proposed and are still eligible, but they have made no personal application. We are not hunting for members, and in that respect are like Masonic bodies."

The first 100 members will not be required to pay the initiation fee of $100, but will, like other members, be called upon to pay $50 annually in dues.

The first run of the club on Saturday promises to be a very successful affair. There will be nearly 100 vehicles in line. The start will be made at 2 o'clock from Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, to Madison Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, under the Dewey Arch, thence up Fifth Avenue to Mount Morris Park, around the park to Fifth Avenue, to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to One Hundred and Tenth Street, around Morningside Park to Columbia College, to Riverside, to Claremont, around the Claremont to Riverside, to Seventy-second Street, to the Boulevard, to the Plaza, and thence to the Waldorf-Astoria.

THE HORSE MUST GO.

Hotel Men Give Their Views on the Adoption of the Automobile.

Investigations made yesterday by NEW YORK TIMES reporters indicate that the automobile will soon supplant the horse in the cab service at the hotels. This was foreshadowed in the remarks made by Manager Thomas Hilliard of the Waldorf-Astoria, published in these columns yesterday.

Daniel M. Gerard of the Gerard House said:

"The horse has got to go. You don't see drunken motormen on the cars, but a hotel patron seeking a conveyance and who engages the old-time cab does not know whether he will get a fractious horse that will be frightened at the first obstacle or a drunken driver. Therefore hotel patrons are calling for the automobile. It is fully as safe and speedy, if not more so, than the old style. And then there is no danger of a charge of cruelty to animals."

Mr. Breen of the Hotel Netherland said: "The automobile is growing in favor. We have an excellent cab service, but many of our patrons want the automobile. In many instances we cannot get them on telephone calls. It is a matter of a very short time when the 'auto' will replace the horse in the hotel business."

"The automobile is the coming means of local transportation," was the opinion expressed by Manager Herman H. Ries of the Savoy. "We have none, but the demands for them by our guests are growing daily."

"Our people seem to be satisfied with our cab service," said an attache at the Plaza. "I don't believe we will get any automobiles just yet."

"The management of this house," said one of the room clerks at the Hotel Manhattan, "has not yet considered the question of substituting automobiles for cabs drawn by horses. Of course, there are calls for automobiles, but in many cases these cannot be supplied."

"My experience induces the belief that many hotel patrons who call for automobiles simply want the opportunity to say, on returning home, that they have ridden in a horseless carriage," was the opinion expressed by an attache of the Murray Hill Hotel. "So far as I have observed, our guests generally prefer the old-time cab."

"We depend on the public cab stand for our service," was the statement made at the Grand Union Hotel. "We have many calls for the automobile, especially when the callers have been having a good time with boon companions."

Manager Crawford of the Marlborough Hotel said:

"Just so soon as automobiles are allowed in the parks the cab horse will have to go out of business, but no arrangements have been made by us to replace horses with automobiles."

Mr. Langdon of the Hotel Imperial expressed similar views:

"Automobiles cost from $2,500 to $3,000 each," said Carriage Agent Ross of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "Until they cost much less, they will not be generally used for hotel service."

"We have many calls for automobiles," said Mr. Cart, at the Hoffman House, "and in many cases these cannot be supplied. I believe the automobile is growing in favor, but so far we have done nothing in the matter of a change."

DROPPED DEAD AT THE RACES.

Supposed to Have Been Prosecutor W. H. Jenkins of Camden County.

A man supposed to be Wilson H. Jenkins, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Camden County, N. J. dropped dead at the Aqueduct race track yesterday. He was about forty-five years of age, weighed about 160 pounds, was 5 feet 5 inches in height, with gray hair and heavy gray mustache. He wore a light top coat, light trousers, a brown derby hat, and a turn-down collar and a red necktie.

When he fell he was attended by Dr. James A. Morgan of 595 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, who soon pronounced him dead. Letters found in his pocket led to the belief he was Prosecutor Jenkins. The body was taken to Rouff's morgue, at Ozone Park.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 30.—Telegraphed descriptions of the man who died at the Aqueduct race track this evening indicate that it was Prosecutor Wilson H. Jenkins of this county, and as Mr. Jenkins was in New York there is slight doubt as to the identification.

Wilson H. Jenkins has been one of New Jersey's most prominent criminal lawyers. He had been Public Prosecutor since 1884. He prosecuted the famous Leconey, Miller, and Shaw murder trials, in addition to many others of note. He was a nephew of the late R. S. Jenkins. Camden's famous criminal lawyer, one of the greatest authorities on criminal law this State ever produced.

The elder Jenkins was Prosecutor for twenty years, and his nephew gave promise of exceeding that record, as there was no intimation that he was not in vigorous health. He was to have named an assistant for himself to-morrow.

THE CASE OF THE GOLLERS.

Dr. Jacoby Talks of the Paranoiacs and the Possible Causes Leading to Their Delusion.

Frederick Goller and his wife of Bridgeport about ten days ago visited Dr. George W. Jacoby of 663 Madison Avenue to be examiners as to their sanity, and now, as a result of the examination, they are confined in the Connecticut State Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, while their four children have been sent to the County Home.

The interesting features presented by the history of the Gollers is that the husband's mental disease appeared subsequently to the wife's, and it has led to the statement that the man "caught" insanity from his domestic partner.

The Gollers are both about forty-two years old. Mrs. Goller some time ago became convinced that several doctors and lawyers had conspired against her life, and this belief was shared by her husband. The local physicians pronounced them insane, and their visit to this city was for the purpose of obtaining an expert diagnosis. Dr. Jacoby sent them home, with instructions to ascertain the result of the examination from their lawyer. In following them out they secured their own commitment.

Dr. Jacoby said that they are suffering from paranoia, which is a chronic form of delusional insanity. Sufferers usually believe themselves the victims of systematic persecutions. The alienist scouted the idea that there is a "germ" of insanity. He said that in boarding schools cases of hysteria spread with somewhat of the rapidity of a contagious disease, but this was due to the imitative impulse, and not to the transmission of microbes. Children of the same ancestry frequently become insane, but here the influence of heredity is an adequate explanation. "Double insanity," involving husband and wife, however, can obviously not be explained by inheritance, in the majority of cases.

There are several theories whereby the coexistence of mental diseases in married couples can be explained.

The incipient stages of paranoia, Dr. Jacoby said, are frequently impalpable. Under the attraction of like tastes and a similarity in habits of thought arising from disease two persons might be brought together, and latent unsoundness not come to the surface until years after marriage. The successive appearance of paranoiac symptoms would then apparently justify the statement that one had "caught" insanity from the other.

Another explanation, he went on to say, that may be offered covers cases where insanity may, with some show of truth, be said to be contracted. It is a well-attested fact that increasing resemblance, both in feature and mannerism, has been caused by the association of husband and wife during a marriage of long standing. This acquired external resemblance is thought to be due to a resemblance of mental processes, which in turn has been caused by the daily contact with the same events, the participation in the same emotions, and the utterance and acceptance of the same thoughts. In other words, they are both molded physically and mentally by the same surroundings. Each one forms a part of the other's environment.

If then, this be a paranoiac, whose disease has been a long time developing, it would be possible for the husband to acquire the same mental trouble, as the result of long association with her."

LIPTON AT THE PRESS CLUB.

Sir Thomas Spends an Evening with Reporters of the Cup Races.

At an informal reception held last night at the New York Press Club Sir Thomas Lipton met the newspaper reporters and correspondents whose duty it was to report the international yacht races. Many other members of the club and their friends also attended the reception.

Sir Thomas reached the club at 9:30 o'clock. He was accompanied by Chevalier de Martino, Dr. Reid Mackay, David Barrie, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Westwood. He was most cordially received and seemed pleased to have a chance to meet the reporters again before sailing for home. The front and interior of the building were handsomely decorated with the American and British colors, as well as Sir Thomas's private emblems. Calcium lights from the opposite building were used to increase the effect, and as Sir Thomas entered the building a great emblem of the shamrock was run up on the flagpole.

The guests were entertained with a programme of music, after which President Joseph Howard, Jr., officially welcomed Sir Thomas, and a luncheon was served. Sir Thomas then had a brief session with the reporters and correspondents who had followed his fortunes during the races. He expressed his regret several times that Designer Fife's illness had made his presence at the races and the measuring of the Shamrock impossible. "Not that I think a dozen Fifes would have made any difference," he said, "but I can't help thinking, you know, that if Mr. Fife had been with us Shamrock would have made a better showing. I am thoroughly convinced, however, that the Columbia won because she is the better boat."

Then everybody drank to the health of the Englishman. A silver loving cup, a gift from the Dublin Press Club, was used for this ceremony.

THE FAREWELL TO SIR THOMAS.

Members of the Citizens' Committee to Honor His Departure.

John M. Beach, John D. Crimmins, Gen. Howard Carroll, Frederick W. Haynes, and Edward P. Benjamin of the citizens' committee which will present a gold loving cup to Sir Thomas Lipton will meet him at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning and escort him to the Astor House. There the party will be met by many more members of the committee and the Eighth Regiment Band, and all will march through Broadway and Cortlandt Street to the American Line pier, where Sir Thomas will board the St. Louis, homeward bound. Speeches will be made aboard ship by e-Mayor Strong and Senator Depew. The entire committee will then board a specially chartered steamer and escort the departing Englishman down the bay.

A miniature of the Shamrock, with silken sails, will be presented to Sir Thomas. The loving cup is yet to be made, and will be sent to him.

LIPTON CUP PLAN A SUCCESS.

Senator Depew Chosen to Deliver the Presentation Address.

The movement instituted by members of the Transportation Club to present a loving cup to Sir Thomas Lipton, to be paid for by voluntary subscriptions, promises to be one of the most successful ventures of the kind ever undertaken. The Mercantile National Bank has been made the depository of the funds, and committees have been appointed to arrange the preliminaries, select the design, and fix the time and place for the presentation.

It has been decided that the address on the occasion of the presentation shall be made by United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who is also President of the Transportation Club. For this reason the members of the latter body are taking an active interest in the movement.

THE TIMES has received for the Lipton Loving Cup Fund 10 cents each from C. N. Camp and A. E. R., and 10 cents from each of the following employes of James McCutcheon & Co.: J. H. Gray, L. Faulkner, James Gordon, George W. Maguire, M. J. Kiernan, F. A. Sands, W. Drill, J. W. Vaughan, G. S. Morse, William Greig, E. P. Redfield, A. C. Wales, J. Stietz, W. C. McCutcheon, Alfred Jones, D. C. Hennessey, D. Watson, J. McCracken, J. M. McCutcheon, H. Doney, J. A. McCutcheon, R. W. Swan, A. S. Grier, John F. Collerd, G. C. Seibert, Mr. McCann, M. A. Wilson, M. Wilson, George T. Siddorn, T. C. Candlish, W. Snow, M. A. Beatty, and J. J. Finnigan. The money has been turned over to the Transportation Club.

LAUNCHING OF THE SHUBRICK.

The President Will Go to Richmond To-day to Attend It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The President and most of the members of his Cabinet will leave here to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for Richmond to participate in the exercises incident to the launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick. A stop of ten minutes will be made at Fredericksburg on the way down.

The party will return to the city at 10:35 o'clock to-morrow night

Brooklyn German Democrats to Meet.

The German-American Citizens' League of Brooklyn will hold a mass meeting to-night in Arion Hall in the interest of the Democratic ticket in Kings County. Controller Bird S. Coler will preside, and Edward M. Shepard and James W. Ridgway will address the meeting.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE BOWLING.

Corinthian Team Scores Two Victories, Winning from the Mephistos by Three Pins.

The Corinthians scored a double victory in the Columbia League last night, winning both games easily.

The Standards won from the Mephistos by three pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthians.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Standard.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Baker	3	6	1	179	Koehler	4	4	4	152
T. Walter	4	2	4	160	Allison	3	4	3	166
Niles	3	5	2	174	Tobin	3	5	2	185
Holden	2	5	3	162	Hackett	0	4	6	113
Schaefer	3	3	4	160	Thompson	2	5	3	161
Total	15	21	14	844	Total	10	22	18	777

SECOND GAME.

Standard.	S.	Sp.	B.	S're.	Mephisto.	S.	Sp.	B.	S're.
Koehler	3	3	4	149	Spear	5	2	3	175
Allison	4	3	3	167	Froelich	2	5	3	151
Tobin	2	4	4	146	Wertheim	1	3	6	133
Hackett	1	3	6	124	H. E. Apple	3	4	3	165
Thompson	4	2	4	177	M. Apple	1	4	5	139
Total	14	15	21	763	Total	12	18	20	760

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian.	S.	Sp.	B.	S're.	Mephisto.	S.	Sp.	B.	S're.
Baker	1	6	3	157	Koehler	3	3	4	149
T. Walter	1	5	4	142	Allison	0	5	5	122
Niles	3	5	2	171	Tobin	1	1	3	107
Holden	1	6	3	157	Hackett	2	4	4	155
Schaefer	2	6	2	168	Thompson	3	6	1	182
Total	8	28	14	795	Total	9	19	22	715

BROOKLYN INTER-CLUB TOURNEY

Games on the Alleys of Each of Eight Organizations.

The inter-club bowling tournament in Brooklyn opened last evening under most favorable circumstances, and games were rolled on the alleys of each of the eight clubs composing the league.

The tournament is virtually between tenmen teams, but so that each club may have a contest on its own alleys the teams are paired off and then each team divides, five men bowling on the home alleys and five going to the house of their opponents. Three strings are rolled at each house, making six games between any two opposing clubs, and the grand total of these six games constitutes the final result.

Last night's games were well attended, members of the home clubs turning out in force and delegations accompanying the visiting teams. The highest score of the night, 220, was made by Anderson of the Crescent Club's team at the Carltons' house. The Crescent team on its home alleys made the highest single score, 927. The scores follow:

AT CRESCENT.

Crescent.	First.	Second.	Third.
Kelsey	163	166	197
Doyle	146	164	135
Niles	167	196	145
Parkinson	160	161	174
Bull	164	157	142
Total	803	814	793
Carlton.			
Stoner	196	147	166
Meyer	188	193	161
Stebbins	192	180	201
Ehorts	170	133	173
Schwartze	181	179	192
Total	927	832	893

AT CARLTON.

Carlton.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Proskey, S.	186	117	162
York	130	136	135
Lincoln	163	173	153
Mason	132	141	125
Proskey, A. S.	164	166	146
Total	781	733	721
Crescent.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Beard, J. R.	158	141	181
Edwards	172	159	144
Maguire	133	166	170
Iremonger	169	166	163
Anderson	133	127	220
Total	825	759	830

GRAND TOTAL.

Carlton	4,887
Crescent	4,824

AT HANOVER.

Hanover.	First.	Second.	Third.
Lyon	150	155	152
Magie, (Kitchen)	116	115	134
Struse	174	170	120
Rose	146	178	168
Grosch	181	200	178
Total	767	818	752
Columbian.			
Judge	143	153	146
Langan	144	141	124
Kieley	120	168	186
Haggerty	168	202	148
O'Connor	151	168	167
Total	726	832	781

AT COLUMBIAN.

Columbian.	First.	Second.	Third.
Corcoran	131	169	158
Sullivan	155	163	167
Weltz	157	120	157
McMahon	120	119	124
Walsh	179	164	131
Total	733	735	737
Hanover.			
Lee	165	155	158
Ferguson	155	152	153
Owen, (Dr. Myerle)	161	147	142
Tuttle	162	169	139
Helmele	138	152	149
Total	781	775	741

GRAND TOTAL.

Hanover	4,634
Columbian	4,544

AT B. B. C.

B. B. C.	First.	Second.	Third.
Lewis	200	194	127
Hobby, J.	146	155	159
Urquhart	184	146	127
Ackerson	151	157	126
Matthews	176	136	135
Total	857	788	724
Knickerbocker.			
Walton	203	159	149
Sulleck	156	151	168
Fishbeck	161	199	165
Halstead	160	173	151
Boocock	171	142	167
Total	851	824	830

AT KNICKERBOCKER CLUB.

Brooklyn B. C.	First Game.	Second Game.	Third Game.
Neff	183	157	156
Gilnaus	158	177	191
Hubel	143	140	154
Watt	171	145	151
Joselin	158	180	151
Total	813	799	803
Knickerbocker Club.			
Blossfield	138	149	170
Holtus, Sr.	156	160	158
Schaefer	132	134	115
Moody	138	192	137
S. W. Holmes	165	195	168
Total	729	830	748

GRAND TOTAL.

Knickerbocker Club	4,912
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	4,784

AT AURORA GRATA.

Lincoln.	First.	Second.	Third.
Stoutenburgh	159	163	188
Higgins	113	156	164
Feilnburger	153	153	153
Young	123	206	177
Olmstead	134	169	145
Total	683	847	827
Aurora Grata.			
Cook	164	178	148
McMullin	169	131	162
Sage	148	195	176
Little	172	161	148
Tucker	155	191	179
Total	799	856	813

AT LINCOLN.

Lincoln.	First.	Second.	Third.
Lovell	180	152	147
Cole	176	162	174
Pomeroy	161	137	155
Sveney	155	155

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Public Crestfallen at the Defeat of Five Favorites.

LUCK WITH "PITTSBURG PHIL"

After Many Disappointments His Lothario Finally Wins in a Drive by a Neck.

Only one favorite of the six in yesterday's races at Aqueduct managed to squeeze home a winner, with the result that the crowd went home dissatisfied.

The starting was not better than it has been, for every one of the six races was long delayed. Ben Hadad, who has developed the trait of going like a crack one day and like a cart horse another in the same company, was Jenkins's mount in the first race. Yesterday he won with four lengths to spare.

The favorite, Elfin Conig, did not get the support that her previous races called for, and she finished as the betting indicated she would—not in the first three. It is a novelty nowadays to see "Sam" Doggett riding as hard as he knows how in a finish where his mount is not in front, but that was what he did yesterday on Prejudice. He failed to land his mount a winner, for Cupidity beat her by half a length.

Clawson won easily with Flax Spinner in the second race. He was in front all the way and was chased for a time by the favorite, Rare Perfume, but the latter finished away back in the rear.

After many a disappointing race in which his owner, "Pittsburg Phil," has backed him for big sums, Lothario at last won a purse. This was a mile and an eighth handicap, for which Trillo and Wait Not were best played. The former cut out the pace until the stretch was reached, and then Lothario went by him and won in a drive by a neck.

In the fifth race Glonoine, the only favorite of the day to win, got home a length in front of Chivalrous.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, for horses not declared, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:26 4-5.

1—Ben Hadad, F. Brown's b. c., 4 years, by Hindoo-Alga, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 ..... (Jenkins)
2—L'Alouette, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 4, 102, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5 ..... (Dangman)
3—Lady Lindsay, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 3, 102, 9 to 2 ..... (Clawson)

Elfin Conig, 109, 8 to 5, (O'Connor;) Tremargo, 98, 60 to 1, (Michaels,) and Tyran, 87, 20 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 2-5.

1—Flax Spinner, J. E. McDonald's br. c., 4 years, by St. Symphorien-Distaff, 106 pounds, 9 to 2 and 9 to 5 ..... (Clawson)
2—Veracious, J. Hynes's ch. f., 3, 105, 4 to 1 and 2 to 5 ..... (Jenkins)
3—Weller, B. F. Brown's ch. c., 3, 98, 50 to 1.. (Slack)

The Gardner, 102, 20 to 1, (McGann;) Tonto, 99, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Rare Perfume, 106, 2 to 1, (Bullman;) Lady Madeisome, 96, 5 to 2, (Dangman,) and Pins, 105, 60 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Cupidity, O. L. Richards's b. f., by Kinglike-Sandola, 103 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.. (Clawson)
2—Prejudice, J. W. Colt's br. f., 109, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Doggett)
3—Her Ladyship, J. L. Holland's ch. f., 95, 8 to 5 ..... (O'Connor)

Decimal, 95, 10 to 1, (Slack;) Dr. Fannie, 99, 100 to 1, (Corberley;) Revonah, 90, 30 to 1, (Dangman;) Gracie K., 99, 40 to 1, (Moody,) and *Diffidences, 95, 30 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by half a length; five lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, for horses not declared, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55 1-5.

1—Lothario, G. E. Smith's b. c., 3 years, by Longstreet-Brunette, 106 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5 ..... (Bullman)
2—Trillo, L. O. Appleby's b. c., 4, 125, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Jenkins)
3—Wait Not, J. H. Carr's ch. c., 3, 114, 2 to 1.. (O'Connor)

Maurice, 105, 4 to 1, (Clawson,) and Royal Sterling, 100, 15 to 1, (Dangman,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $400 added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Back Talk, E. T. Taylor's br. g., by Fitz James-Repartee, 105 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Bullman)
2—Randy, W. Laimbeer's ch. c., 108, 3 to 1 and even money ..... (O'Connor)
3—The Corinthian, Arthur White's ch. c., 108, 8 to 5 ..... (Jenkins)

Give and Take, 105, 100 to 1, (Weber;) Sir Guy, 108, 50 to 1, (McIntyre;) Bermuda Hundred, 105, 4 to 1, (Doggett;) Matt Simpson, 108, 400 to 1, (Slack;) Dales, 105, 6 to 1, (Dangman;) Dodson, 108, 100 to 1, (Booth;) Pesher, 108, 10 to 1, (Moody,) and Millstone, 105, 8 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages, which have not won this year. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and seventy yards. Time—1:49.

1—Glonoine, J. Hynes's b. c., 4 years, by Sheen-Homeorathy, 110 pounds, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (Bullman)
2—Chivalrous, J. White's br. g., 3, 112, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Jenkins)
3—Langdon, F. Burlew's ch. g., aged, 112, 4 to 1 ..... (O'Connor)

Atlantus, 112, 25 to 1, (Dorsey;) Athamas, 115, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Miss Soak, 112, 15 to 1, (J. Daly;) James M., 115, 60 to 1, (McIntyre;) Julius Caesar, 115, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Viola, 112, 15 to 1, (Cunningham,) and Juggler, 95, 7 to 1, (Weber,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile

Pounds.		Pounds.
Waring	126	Magic Light 100
Kamara	107	Armor 107
All Gold	106	Precursor 97
Olea	103	Robbert Metcalf 88
First Whip	103	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and seventy yards.

Larva	96	Sir Florian	90
Village Pride	93	Caoutchouc	88
Leando	91		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Shoreham	114	The Amazon	103
Goldene	114	Kerry Lady	103
All Gold	114	Tartuncle	102
Miss Hangver	111	Kindred	99
First Whip	106	Armor	96
Sidney Lucas	106	Arnprior	96

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Intrusive	126	Belle of Troy	105
Warrenton	119	Filon d'Or	100
Charentus	116	Matanza	95

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Atlantus	105	Indula	97
Strangest	103	Daniel Quilp	94
St. Lorenzo	103	Brisk	94
Federal	103	Ree Mitchell	91
Uncle Louis	99	Chivalrous	91
Dogilda	99	Sadie Meidlesome	86

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

Richard J.	125	Midlight	112
Intrusive	125	Tanis	112
Box	125	Scotch Plaid	112
Warrenton	125	Wait Not	110
Mazarine	112	Exit	107

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, maiden two-year-olds; selling. Miss Madeline, 115, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, won; Illiouette, 115, (Songer,) 8 to 1, second; Tizona, 110, (Blair,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Chotean, Tom Sharkey, Torollo, Infinity, Miss Sophie, and Cross also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Montallade, 99, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, won; Plan, 99, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1, second; Don Luis, 103, (J. Ward,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Lone Star, Twinkle, Formella, Glenn Ann, and Lomo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; purse. Castake, 101, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 5, won; Keolia, 93, (Mounce,) 8 to 1, second; Mamie G, 105, (J. Ward,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:53. Petal and Oraibee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile; purse; for two-year-olds. Princess Zelka, 106, (J. Ward,) 7 to 1, won; Bathos, 108, (Jones,) 3 to 1, second; Southern Girl, 110, (Thorpe,) even money, third. Time—1:23¾. Alee and The Scot also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; purse. El Estro, 85, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1, won; Recreation, 109, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, second; Rainier, 85, (Coburn,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44¼. Socialist and Olinthus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; handicap; selling. Lagdalenes, 109, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, won; Novia, 114, (Songer,) 6 to 1, second; I Don't Know, 112, (Bergen,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Mafeda, Zoroaster, Aluminum, and Skirmish also ran.

RENAMED RACE MARE BACK.

Owners Forced to Leave France When They Were Detected.

Among the arrivals on the Bovic of the White Star Line yesterday was C. E. Metcalf, in charge of Bettie R., the trotting mare that was sent abroad a few years ago and, under the assumed name Andria, nearly cleared out a lot of French speculators before the French authorities detected the cheat.

Bettie R., now eleven years old, and with a record of 2:12¼ made at Gainesville, Wis., July 23, 1896, is by Wilkamont, dam Red, by Red Eagle, son of Red Eye, second dam Puss. When the authorities finally learned of the game, the men who had charge of the mare got out of France to avoid arrest and took the mare to England. Here she was renamed Polly G., and her backers won money on English and Scotch tracks, as she easily outclassed the English trotters. Owing to this fact she was unable to get into any more races. Last year she was purchased by Richard Stevenson of Liverpool, and Sept. 11 she is reported to have trotted four miles in 9:58. Local horsemen say that this is not a rare feat.

Bettie R. will be seen on the Speedway in a few days, driven by W. B. Fasig. The adventures of the mare, horsemen believe, will not bar her from entering races in this country, unless she was under ban before she was sent abroad.

SPEEDWAY WINTER PLANS.

Road Horse Association to Confer with Commissioner Clausen.

At a meeting of the Road Horse Association of New York State, at the Hotel Cadillac, last night, the plan to utilize the Speedway during the Winter months was thoroughly discussed. As a result John A. Bjaurock and A. L. Kerker were appointed a committee to confer with Park Commissioner Clausen.

It is proposed to cover the Speedway from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to High Bridge with straw to a depth of ten inches before the cold weather sets in. Horsemen argue that the constant use of the Speedway will cut up the straw and make a dressing which will keep out the frost from the ground.

This scheme was tried successfully on the track at Old Fleetwood Park. The members of the association want the city to pay for the work.

The proposal for a new home for the association near the Speedway was also discussed and favorably acted upon.

CONDITION OF THE FIGHTERS.

Both Jeffries and Sharkey in Apparently Perfect Shape.

Reports received from Asbury Park, N. J., say that James J. Jeffries, the champion pugilist, is now resting from the hard work of training and is contenting himself with moderate work. He is apparently in fine shape. "Billy" Delaney and "Tommy" Ryan are well pleased with Jeffries's condition. Yesterday a physician examined the champion and pronounced him fit to fight.

"Tom" Sharkey, at his quarters in New Dorp, S. I., yesterday said he was at any time ready to enter the ring, and could have gone on last night. He seems in perfect condition and looks and acts as if he had not the slightest fear of the outcome of his meeting with Jeffries on Friday night. He did his indoor work in the morning and took to the road in the afternoon. This was partly to avoid the curious who congregate to see him lope along the roads in his regular morning practice. He is apparently in no danger of "going stale," plenty of leeway being allowed by his handlers.

Kearns Knocks Out Flaherty.

"Tim" Kearns of Boston knocked out Martin Flaherty of Lowell, Mass., in the second round of what was to have been a twenty-five-round bout at the Hercules Clubhouse, in Brooklyn, last night. The men fought at 133 pounds.

COLLIE CLUB BENCH SHOW.

Held in Connection with the Pet Dog Club Show.

The first bench show of the Collie Club of America, of which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is President, will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 1, in connection with the third annual show of the American Pet Dog Club. During the exhibition thirty breeds will be judged for regular class prizes, the type of animal and the assignment of judges being as follows:

Airedale terriers, Mr. Harry W. Lacy; beagles, Mr. Herman F. Shellhass; black and tan terriers, Mr. W. C. Codman, Blenheim spaniels, Mr. Lacy; Boston terriers, Mr. A. L. Goode; bulldogs, Mr. Codman; bull terriers, Mr. Lacy; cocker spaniels, Mr. A. Clinton Wilmerding; collies, Mr. Henry Jarrett; dachshunde, Mr. Joseph Graefle; field spaniels Mr. Wilmerding; fox terriers, Mr. J. A. Caldwell, Jr.; French bulldogs, Mr. Codman; greyhounds, Mr. Lacy; Irish terriers, Mr. Singleton Van Schaick; Irish water spaniels, Mr. Wilmerding; Italian greyhounds, Mr. Lacy; Japanese spaniels, Mr. Lacy; King Charles spaniels, Mr. Lacy; Maltese terriers, Mr. Lacy; miscellaneous, Mr. Lacy; poodles, Mr. Charles D. Beraheimer; Pomeranians, Mr. Lacy; Prince Charles spaniels, Mr. Lacy; pugs, Mr. Lacy; ruby spaniels, Mr. Lacy; Scotch terriers, Mr. Codman; Skye terriers, Mr. Codman; toy terriers, Mr. Codman; Yorkshire terriers, Mr. Lacy.

In addition to the regular prizes in the various classes there will be special trophies for collies, terriers, beagles, spaniels, bulldogs, field spaniels, French bulldogs, greyhounds, Italian greyhounds, cocker spaniels, poodles, pugs, Pomeranians, Mexican hairless Japanese spaniels, and dachshunde.

In addition Mr. Hodge offers an American Pet Dog Club gold medal set with diamonds, value $250, for the best novice dog, any breed, either sex, in the show, open only to dogs which have never before won a first prize in any recognized show.

The competition will be decided on the second day of the show by vote of all the judges, after all the novice first-prize winners in the show have been judged together in the ring.

Entries will close on Nov. 13 at the office of the Secretary, 55 Liberty Street, and the American Kennel Club rules will govern the various contests. No dog will be received at the Opera House after 8 o'clock the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 29. A fee of $5 must accompany each entry, which will include the care and feed of the animal during the exhibition.

SLOSSON WINS AT BILLIARDS.

Must Play Twice Again, However, in Madison Square Match.

About 700 billiard enthusiasts, many of them women, watched the first night's play of the 900-point match at cushion carroms between Jacob Schaefer and George Slosson in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall last night. They saw the two old professionals fight over again a battle that they have fought many times during the past fifteen years, and the rivalry last night was as keen as it has ever been.

Slosson was the victor in last night's game. Under the rules of the match, the men are to play to-night and to-morrow night also, and the one that first scores 900 points to-morrow night will take the stake of $500 each, and the entire gate receipts minus expenses. At the conclusion of the game the balls were spotted where they fell after Slosson made his three hundredth point. Play will be resumed from that position to-night when Slosson takes up his cue to start out for his second 300.

The Score.

SCHAEFER—0 0 12 1 0 21 7 3 0 3 2 2 1 2 12 0 4 0
0 1 4 0 18 0 0 6 0 1 1 2 3 0 1 0 17 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 2
3 9 0 1 0 0 2 4 0 4 4 2 0 3 19 4. Total—185. Average—2 61-62. High runs—12 21 12 18 17 19.

SLOSSON—6 2 4 3 0 13 0 0 11 3 0 0 15 2 0 9 4 4 0
7 2 0 4 11 3 1 0 3 6 2 0 0 6 15 13 6 12 2 2 4 3 2 0 2 0 1
3 7 11 0 4 0 0 10 1 5 0 1 12 3 3 3 4 2 0. Total—300. Average—4 52-64. High runs—13 15 20 13 12 37 20.

Morris County Club's New Champion.

Miss Cornelia G. Willis yesterday defeated Miss Marie G. Bryce for the women's championship of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J. The contest was the closest of the championship series, which has been in progress since last Wednesday. Miss Willis won her honors only on the last green by one hole. Next Saturday the Morris County and Tuxedo Golf Club teams will meet on the Morristown links.

Tiffany Wins at Powelton.

Gilman P. Tiffany won the championship of the Powelton Golf Club, at Newburg, yesterday, by defeating the former holder of that honor, Joseph Chadwick, Jr., in a thirty-six-hole match by 8 up and 7 to play. Chadwick had been the club's golf champion for two years, but Tiffany played a fast game and led almost from the start. His score for the first eighteen holes was 42, 44—86, while Chadwick took 44, 48—92.

ITHACANS BREAK TRAINING

Cornell Football Team Will Get No Work Before Wednesday.

MEN ARE IN GOOD SHAPE

Trainer Haughton Fears Continuous Practice—Will Be Ready for Columbia on Election Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The fact that Haughton of Harvard turned a third-rate eleven into championship form in ten days of coaching is just beginning to sift through the bewildered brains of the Ithacans, as it has perhaps already sifted through those of the Princetonians.

Seven days before the game Lehigh completely outclassed Cornell in every branch of football except in the size of her men. Three days later Princeton made three touch-downs against Lehigh in one twenty-minute half. Cornellians realized that they had a team of giants that could not play football and a game coming within three days against a team that had not been defeated in two years. The effect of this proposition was a feeling of resigned despair, with a lingering hope that something would happen to surprise people.

In the meantime those who had watched the football practice, noticed that new life and energy had by some strange means been suddenly instilled into the big 'Varsity line. This did not appear until Tuesday, five days before the Princeton game. A rumor that the team had taken the long-looked for brace, brought out scores of spectators to support the work by their encouraging approval. Haughton and Captain Starbuck were the only ones who realized the latent power of the eleven however, and the really superb shape it had been brought to at the last moment.

They said just before the game that the team would prove a surprise. It surprised others beside Cornellians. The Tigers did not expect and could not understand such impregnable defense and such furious onslaughts. They could not see how the Ithacan ends and tackles could so invariably down the man who caught Starbuck's punts before he could move a yard.

As a result of the Yale-Columbia game, the coaches realize that another struggle quite as hard, if not more so, as that of Saturday, lies before them. Columbia has beaten Yale, and Cornell has beaten Princeton. The outcome of a Cornell-Columbia game to be played in New York on Election Day will be watched with intense interest by the football world.

Haughton fears that, having trained his team into shape so early in the season, another week of strict training might take it beyond the coveted fine edge condition. Consequently at the close of the Princeton game he ordered the 'Varsity men to break all training until Wednesday and not to appear on the football field until that day. After that the work of drilling football niceties into the warriors will commence again. Having been well learned once, they will be readily taken up again, and what mistakes were noticeable in the game against the Tigers will be corrected before Sunday. With the exception of Taussig, the plucky end, who sustained a broken nose, there is not a man who played in the game but is feeling in the best of shape.

If Columbia is in as good condition for the game as Cornell expects to be, New York should see a battle royal next week.

COLUMBIA STILL PRACTICES.

Preparing for Cornell—Another Game with Yale Arranged.

The Columbia University football squad was not allowed to rest yesterday after their defeat of Yale on Saturday, although the work in the afternoon practice was not as hard as usual. Coach Sanford kept them at work for about forty minutes.

The last ten minutes of this time was taken up in a fierce brush with the "scrubs."

The 'Varsity scored several times, Weeks, Larendon, and Morley doing the ground gaming. These three, who played havoc with Yale's strong line, had as many as nineteen men to contend against several times during the line-up.

These Columbia representatives are a modest lot. They went about their work as though they had forgotten the fame they won on Saturday. Coach Sanford wants to beat Cornell on election day by a larger score than that by which the latter beat Princeton last Saturday.

Longacre, who did such splendid work at guard, despite that one hand was incased in a plaster cast, was allowed to rest yesterday.

Sanford is teaching the team some new plays for gaining around the ends. Such good interference as was offered the man with the ball on Saturday, it seems, should assure a good run around the ends occasionally.

Columbia has a game scheduled with Stevens Institute for to-morrow afternoon, but it is not likely that the regular 'Varsity team will play.

A game with Yale for next year has already been arranged.

HARVARD AT SECRET PRACTICE.

All the Men Who Fought Carlisle Are on the Field—Boal Will Play Against Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 30.—The Harvard football eleven resumed practice on Soldiers' Field to-day. The hard game of Saturday had apparently had no other effect than to put more dash and spirit into the play, and every man who played in the Carlisle game was in the line for practice to-day except Daly. He was given a layoff, not from any injury or fatigue, but more to give Fincke, his substitute, practice. Not a limp was to be noticed, and there was a smile of satisfaction on Trainer McMasters's face as the whole squad, fairly bubbling over with animal spirits, rushed out of the locker building and started for the gridiron. The men were given a rousing cheer by a large delegation of undergraduates, who, however, were not allowed inside the inclosure, for the practice is still secret.

Preceding the two ten-minute halves which were played against the scrubs, the 'Varsity was given twenty minutes of signal practice. Boal, the regular left guard, who has been laid up with a weak leg for the past two weeks, went through the signals with the eleven to-day. He ran easily and seemingly without pain. McMasters is confident that Boal will be able to play in the Pennsylvania game Saturday, and play in his usual form. The return of Boal to the eleven will strengthen the line considerably. A. Sargent, who played Boal's position in the Indian game, did well, considering that it was the first 'Varsity game of any importance he has ever played, but Sargeant is not a Boal, and when the latter goes into the game Saturday it is safe to say that few gains will be made through his position, even by the famous guards back of the Quakers.

The coaches were a bit discouraged today at the continuance of the fumbling and the poor following of the ball, the two faults that were most apparent in the Indian game. The ball was not wet to-day, and the field was hard and fast, so there was no excuse for the fumbling.

Lawrence, who played such a splendid game at right tackle against Carlisle, fell off in his form, and most of the scrubs' gains were made through him. This is characteristic of Lawrence. His play is brilliant one day and poor the next. But he will undoubtedly be the man whom Coach Dibblee will put at right tackle in the Pennsylvania game.

Gierasch played at left half and Kendall at right half during the first ten minutes of play, when they gave way to Parker and Kendall. None of these backs was up to his usual form. Reid was at full back during the first half. His punting was excellent, but Ellis was more effective in bucking the line, when he went in for the second half.

The eleven and substitutes will leave on the Fall River Line for Philadelphia Thursday night. They will stop at the Aldine Hotel and practice on Franklin Field Friday afternoon. The second eleven will leave for Philadelphia Friday morning.

PRINCETON MEN DISCIPLINED.

Several 'Varsity Players Relegated to the Scrub Table.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—In to-day's practice the Princeton eleven played with a fierceness and desperation that reminded one of last year's Yale game, but for the 'Varsity it was in vain. The college eleven not only outplayed them, but did not allow them even a score.

The coaches walked about the field with an air of extreme disgust, which they did not fail to express, and man after man was sent to the side lines in disgrace after making an exhibition of how poorly a man can play football. Capt. Edwards exhorted and threatened, but to no avail. The end men, Palmer and Poe, were not used to-day at all, while Booth, Wheeler, and Kafer were only played for a few minutes. Booth ought not to have been played at all, for his ankle plainly gave him much trouble, but he was apparently forced to go in to attempt to save the 'Varsity from the inevitable. Hutchinson had to be taken out because of his leg, and Roper and Gardner followed him. If Princeton keps up at this rate her list of cripples will shut her out of the championship race.

Dana is about the only man who does not seem to have been awakened to a sense of the 'Varsity's woeful plight, and continued as slow as ever. He has been relegated to the scrub training table, and will doubtless be put on the college eleven.

Besides Dana, Mills, Pell, Burke, Losey, Duncan, and Lloyd were sent to the scrub training table as being below 'Varsity standard, and they will be kept there till the coaches think they have made sufficient improvement to be reinstated.

YALE CALLS FOR HELP.

Wants Old Players to Coach the Football Team—Advisers Ask Cutten to Play Centre.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—Yale's defeat at the hands of Columbia on last Saturday has aroused the advisers and coachers, and to-day immediate steps were taken to strengthen the team. All this week the 'Varsity squad will have at least half an hour daily of secret practice. Another half hour's work each day will be given over to open work, such as has been in progress during the season. It is not believed to be the intention of Capt. McBride to change the make-up of the team very much, but the men will be given an extraordinary amount of training. More coachers have been sent for, and some have already arrived. Their instructions are to hammer football into the squad. There will be special coaches for the different positions on the team. "Fred" Murphy, one of Yale's old football Captains, arrived to-day and was on the field watching the practice this afternoon.

Head Coach Rodgers and "Billy" Bull are at work with the team. Frank Hinkey has been sent for, and with his brother Louis will be assigned to developing the ends. An effort is being made to secure Heffelfinger, Rhodes, and Corbin to coach for a while. The fact is that the Yale football management has sent out large numbers of telegrams and letters soliciting the services of the old football players for coachers. Manager Rockefeller of the football team left town to-day, and it is generally understood that he went on a hunt for coachers.

For the most part there is satisfaction over the players' physical ability and willingness, but the advisers think they have much to learn about the game.

There is a likelihood that a change may be made at centre. While Cunha is the only available man for the position from the present squad, he is green at football. Cutten, who played centre last year, may be induced to enter the game again and replace Cunha. Should this event Cunha would probably be given a position at guard. The advisers think favorably of the Cunha-Cutten combination, but the belief is that Cutten cannot be induced to play.

Falling down before Columbia has caused some apprehension over the West Point game on Saturday, and the Yale men will be put in trim for the match in order that they may retrieve themselves.

PENNSYLVANIA TEAM GETS HOME.

Gets Light Practice and Tries Trick Plays for Harvard Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The University of Pennsylvania football squad arrived home to-day from Chicago, where the 'Varsity eleven played a tie game with the Chicago University team on Saturday, and was royally received by the student body. A thousand undergraduates, headed by the university band, escorted the red and blue warriors from the railroad station to the training house, near the university grounds. The players were cheered almost continuously, and when the training house was reached an impromptu reception was held.

The demonstration ended when Capt. Hare made a short speech thanking the students for their support of the team after their two defeats.

Few of the students had expected anything better than a walkover at the hands of Chicago, the tie game with the renowned Westerners creating an enthusiasm never felt before even for the best winning team of the past few years.

Individually the men are in better condition than they have been any time this season. There are practically no cripples excepting Woodley, the men with the serious injuries having recovered to a great degree. Outland sprained his ankle in the game, and again injured his rib, but neither accident is serious. Potter, the freshman end rush, hurt his thigh slightly, but all of the injuries are slight, and it is now thought that the players will be in shape by Saturday. Columbia has a game scheduled with Stevens Institute for to-morrow afternoon, but it is not likely that the regular 'Varsity team will play.

To-day's practice was of a light order, the men being a little tired after their long ride from the West. The 'Varsity was lined up for an hour against substitutes, and each side made one touch-down. After this the 'Varsity was drilled for an hour in trick plays and new formation, which will be used against Harvard next Saturday. The practice was in secret. It is probable that the players will be taken to either Wissahickon, near Hare's Hare Water Gap, Penn., or Atlantic City, N. J., on Wednesday for a couple of days' rest.

SEASON'S FOOTBALL PROGRAMME

Contests Between the Great Elevens of the Country Arranged.

So much mixed is the football situation this season, owing to the unexpected things that have happened in the games between the elevens representing what has been known as "the Big Four" in the football world—Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and Pennsylvania—in their meetings with the lesser lights at the game, that those who like to speculate as to possibilities of the future will be interested in the games yet to be played by the college elevens. The following are the games to come:

Wednesday, Nov. 1—Columbia vs. Stevens Institute, at Hoboken; Yale vs. Williams, at New Haven.

Saturday, Nov. 4—Pennsylvania vs. Harvard, at Philadelphia; Princeton vs. Brown, at Princeton; Yale vs. West Point, at West Point; Carlisle Indians vs. Hamilton, at Utica.

Tuesday, Nov. 7—Columbia vs. Cornell, at New York.

Wednesday, Nov. 8—Princeton vs. University of North Carolina, at Princeton.

Saturday, Nov. 11—Columbia vs. West Point, at West Point; Princeton vs. Carlisle Indians, at New York; Yale vs. Pennsylvania State College, at New Haven; Pennsylvania vs. University of Michigan, at Philadelphia; Harvard vs. Dartmouth, at Cambridge; Cornell s. Lafayette, at Ithaca.

Friday, Nov. 17—University of Pennsylvania vs. Pennsylvania State College, at Philadelphia.

Saturday, Nov. 18—Yale vs. Harvard, at Cambridge; Columbia vs. Dartmouth, at New York; Princeton vs. Washington and Jefferson, at Princeton; Cornell vs. Oberlin, at Ithaca; Carlisle Indians vs. University of Maryland, at Carlisle.

Saturday, Nov. 25—Yale vs. Princeton, at New Haven; Columbia vs. Annapolis, at Annapolis; Carlisle Indians vs. Oberlin, at Carlisle.

Thursday, Nov. 30—Columbia vs. Carlisle Indians, at New York; Pennsylvania vs. Cornell, at Philadelphia.

Saturday, Dec. 2—West Point vs. Annapolis.

A complete schedule of these games, arranged by colleges, is given herewith:

COLUMBIA—Nov. 1, Stevens Institute at Hoboken; Nov. 7, Cornell at Manhattan Field; Nov. 11, West Point at West Point; Nov. 18, Dartmouth at Manhattan Field; Nov. 25, Annapolis Cadets at Annapolis; Nov. 30, Carlisle Indians at Manhattan Field.

HARVARD—Oct. 28, Carlisle Indians at Cambridge; Nov. 4, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Nov. 11, Dartmouth at Cambridge; Nov. 18, Yale at Cambridge.

PRINCETON—Nov. 4, Brown at Princeton; Nov. 8, University of North Carolina at Princeton; Nov. 11, Carlisle Indians at New York; Nov. 18, Washington and Jefferson at Princeton; Nov. 25, Yale at New Haven.

YALE—Nov. 1, Williams at New Haven; Nov. 4, West Point at West Point; Nov. 11, State College of Pennsylvania at New Haven; Nov. 18, Harvard at Cambridge; Nov. 25, Princeton at New Haven.

CORNELL—Nov. 7, Columbia at New York; Nov. 11, Lafayette at Ithaca; Nov. 18, Oberlin at Ithaca; Nov. 30, University to Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Nov. 4, Harvard at Philadelphia; Nov. 11, University of Michigan at Philadelphia; Nov. 17, Pennsylvania State College at Philadelphia; Nov. 30, Cornell at Philadelphia.

CARLISLE INDIANS—Nov. 4, Hamilton at Utica; Nov. 11, Princeton at New York; Nov. 18, University of Maryland at Carlisle; Nov. 25, Oberlin University at Carlisle; Nov. 30, Columbia at New York.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following proposals for membership in the Atlantic Yacht Club were sent out yesterday afternoon by Secretary David E. Austin: William A. Lombard, Lewis C. Van Riper, Ralph Peverely, and A. H. Wray.

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The regular meeting of the Hudson River Yacht Club will be held in the clubhouse, foot of West Ninety-second Street, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock. An election for Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. G. Buchholz will be one of the important features. The club will hold the closing reception for the season on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5. An elaborate programme, arranged by Messrs. Freeman, Mauer, and Brennan of the House Committee, will be followed by a collation. George W. Vanderbilt has been proposed for membership in the organization.

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Allison V. Armour's steam yacht Utowana, N. Y. Y. C., is reported at Southampton, England, where she is to be overhauled by Fay & Co.

***

A. J. Drexel's new steam yacht, now in process of construction at Greenock, is in frame, and workmen have already started the plating. The steel bulkheads have also been fixed in their places.

Killed While Watching a Fight.

IRONTON, Ohio, Oct. 30.—C. P. Moore of Green River, Ky., resisted arrest this afternoon and a running fight with the officers ensued. Moore emptied a revolver, and one bullet, which went wild, passed through a window, killing Mrs. Lot Henthorn, who was watching the fight. Moore was captured after he had received slight wounds. Threats of lynching were made, but the excitement subsided when Moore had been lodged in jail.

Spark from Switchboard Kills Two.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 30.—An electric spark from a switchboard at the Indiana Power Company's plant at Fontaine ignited some powder on the clothing of Samuel King and Alfred McBride, and both were burned to death. Dyke Overly was also badly burned, but will probably recover. The men went into the motor house of the plant contrary to orders.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Supreme Court of the United States:

45—De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, petitioner, vs. The German Savings Institution et al.; on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgment of the said United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court with directions to grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice Brown; dissenting, Justice Brewer and Justice McKenna.

13—United States, appellant, vs. Maria de La Paz Waldez de Conway et al.; appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings in accordance with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brown; dissenting, Justice Shiras and Justice White.

17—Town of Real de Delores Del Oro et al., appellants, vs. The United States et al.; appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown; dissenting, Justice Shiras and Justice White.

1—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company, appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Gray; dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller.

2—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company et al., appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Gray; dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller.

7—Ray W. Jones, appellant, vs. Patrick Meehan et al., appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota.—Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

55—John H. Scudder, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller of the City and County of New York, in error to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, State of New York.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Gray.

420—Emma S. Fay

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FINANCIAL.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,
DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3087	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3114	3605
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	3273	3623
188	1242	1718	2154	2759	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2173	2850	3305	3779
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3306	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2866	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2886	3364	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3389	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4086
662	1491	1942	2363	2946	3479	4078
702	1536	1972	2385	2985	3480	4129

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. D. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 2d, 1899.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company's First Mortgage 30 Year 7% Bonds, Due November First, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the PRINCIPAL of the CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE 30 YEAR 7% BONDS, MATURING NOVEMBER FIRST, 1899, will be paid on said date, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street. The INTEREST ACCRUED on said date will be paid at the office of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, 13 William Street, New York City.
The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y Co.
By W. G. PURDY, President.

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(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
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THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
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DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—The following receipts issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for debenture bonds of the "J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co." have been lost or stolen:
Receipt No. 1648—$400, for debenture No. 2859 series 21. Receipt No. 608—$1,000, for debenture No. 3226 series 23. Receipt No. 1030—$600, for debenture No. 5550 series 40. Receipt No. 1507—$500, for debenture No. 6504 series 49. Receipt No. 609—$1,000, for debenture No. 3227 series 23.
New receipts will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen receipts unless, on or before the 5th day of December, 1899, cause be shown why such new receipts should not issue.
A. J. HAGEMAN, Individually and as Administrator of Harriette C. Hageman.

FINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Co.
READJUSTMENT.
To the holders of
SPEYER & CO.'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.
for the following bonds and shares:
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, AND I,
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A AND B,
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SUCCESSOR, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A AND B,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BRANCH) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY LAND BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY COMMON STOCK,
embraced in the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Central Pacific Railroad Company dated February 8, 1899:
Notice is hereby given that ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 16TH, 1899, holders of Speyer & Co.'s Certificates of Deposit, above mentioned, may receive the NEW SECURITIES AND CASH to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, as hereinafter stated, at the offices of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in the City of New York, or at the offices of the Readjustment Managers in Europe. Each holder must deliver all Certificates of Deposit held by him for the various old securities which will be scheduled and consolidated. Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.
The new coupon bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new shares are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip, exchangeable in round amounts, will be issued for fractional amounts of new bonds. Holders entitled to fractions of bonds may either sell the fractions or may purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond.
Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail, or by express, at their expense.
October 11th, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
Readjustment Managers

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):
Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.
We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.
If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

The Pacific Coast Company,
10 WALL STREET.
New York, October 19, 1899.
The following dividends have this day been declared upon the stock of the Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after November 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 24th, 1899: a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT., (1¼%,) and also an additional dividend of FIVE-TWELFTHS OF ONE PER CENT. (5-12 of 1%) upon the first preferred stock, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) and also an additional dividend of ONE-THIRD OF ONE PER CENT. (⅓ of 1%) on the second preferred stock, and a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the common stock.
The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 24th of October, 1899, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on November 1st, 1899.
JOHN KEAN, Treas.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 27, 1899.
A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after November 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on October 31st, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons due Nov. 1, 1899, from East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Ry. Consolidated 5% bonds, Va. Midland Ry. General Mortgage 5% bonds, Richmond, York River & Chesapeake R. R. Second Mortgage 4½% bonds, South Car. & Ga. R. R. First Mortgage 5% bonds, Richmond & Mecklenburg R. R. First Mortgage 4% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank,
No. 470 Broadway, New York.
Oct. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, payable on and after Nov. 1st next.
The transfer books will be closed to that date.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New York, Oct 25, 1899.
93D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1. Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
New York, October 24, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on November 1, 1899.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 30, 1899.
The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 14th, Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The Home Bank,
103 WEST 42D ST.
The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 6, 1899, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1st, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Trustee.)
150 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
150 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.
$25,000 New York City 3 p. c. Reg. Non-taxable Bd., 1916.
40 shs. Nassau Bank, N. Y.
15 shs. Union Trust Co.
8 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
(By order of Executors.)
26 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. common.
(By order of the Executors of Geo. Smith Rice.)
$751.61 Note of Samuel E. Rork, Feby. 26 1894.
60 shs. Vesta Mineral Spring Co.
5 shs. Water Waste Prevention Co.
500 shs. Kansas City Humbolt Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Mt. Albert Gold Mining, Tunnel & Power Co.
10 shs. Standard Cement Co.
9 shs. Thompson Motor Co.
500 shs. Iron Silver Mining Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co., B'klyn.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
$1,000 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bd.
6 shs. National City Bank.
12 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$38,000 St. Lawrence Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 50 yrs. Bds.
2 shs. Natl. City Bank.
3 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
5 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
17 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
8 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
5 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. of Yukon.
102 shs. Lou. Henderson & St. Louis R. R. Pfd. & $14.30 Scrip.
$9,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
$15,000 Winona & Southwestern Ry. Co. 1st 6. p. c. Bds., 1928; Oct. 1893, Coups.
$500 do. do. Scrip.
72 shs. Winona & Southwestern Ry. Co.
60 shs. Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.
6 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. common.
100 shs. U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. prefd.
$4,000 N. Y. & White Plains Suburban Water Co. Mtge. Bonds.
20 shs. Kankakee Water Co.
475 shs. Marshfield Water, Elec. Light & Power Co. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, & 10, in Block 1, and Lots Nos. 21, 22, 23, & 24 in Block 4 of West Harrison St. Sub-division of the North half of the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Sec. 17, Township 39 North, Range 13 East of the 3d principal meridian in Cook Co., State of Ill.
12 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
8 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
10 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
2 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
17 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
3 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co., B'klyn.
8 shs. United R. R. of New Jersey & Canal Co.
2 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. Liberty Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Union Trust Co.
20 shs. Morton Trust Co.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Company.
1 sh. United States Trust Co.
5 shs. German-American Real Estate Guar. Co.
20 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
$8,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. Co. 8 p. c. Refunding Bds.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
6 shs. Western National Bank.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
7 shs. Western National Bank.
20 shs. Elberon Hotel & Cottage Co. Pfd.
4 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
12 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
19 shs. Natl. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
500 Certfs. of Beneficial Interest in N. Y. & Ottawa Finance Co.
80 shs. U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. com.
80 shs. do do Prefd.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$25,000 United States Flour & Milling Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
4 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, Saratoga Springs.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$3,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1917.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1899, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Executor's Sale—Estate of Edward F. Randolph.
100 shares Issaquah Coal Co. of Seattle, Washington, $100 each.
500 shares Standard Hand Rock Drill Co., $5 each.
66 shares Terminal Warehouse Co., $100 each.
333 shares New York and New England Telephone Co., $10 each.
1,000 shares Pneumatic Pulverizer Co., $10 each.
10 shares American Fish Hook Co., $25 each.
40 shares Bank of Abingdon (Abingdon, Va.), $25 each.
1,350 shares Consolidated Telephone Co., $10 each.
10 shares Rand Avery Co., $100 each.
$10,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1938.
$5,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 2d Mortgage 4 per cent. Income Bonds, due 1988; October, 1889, and all subsequent coupons.
200 shares Seattle Coal and Iron Co., $100 each.
$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 6 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1942 (9 Bonds, $1,000 each; 2 Bonds, $500 each.)
15 shares Augusta National Bank (Staunton, Va.,) $100 each.
10 shares New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Co., $50 each.
125 shares Seattle and Eastern Construction Co., $100 each.
Executor's Sale—Estate of Peter Lang.
10 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Co. of Yukon, preferred stock, $100 each. Full paid and unassessable (hypothecated.)
30 shares United States Electro-Galvanizing Co., $100 each (hypothecated.)
150 shares American Wood Co. (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty Street.

DIVIDENDS.

TO HOLDERS OF COURT HOUSE BONDS OF GAGE COUNTY, NEBRASKA.
Notice is hereby given that all of the Gage County Court House Bonds, issued by Gage County, Nebraska, will be paid on November 1st, 1899, on presentation to the banking house of Kountze Brothers, New York, Fiscal Agents for State of Nebraska, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that date. Holders of any of said bonds will present same for payment.
G. W. MAURER, County Treasurer, Gage County, Nebraska.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company,
45 Wall Street, New York, Oct. 30, 1899.
Coupons of the following named Companies, maturing Nov. 1, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date:
Dallas and Waco Railway Company.
Boonville Railroad Bridge Company.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. and Treas.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company,
45 Wall Street, New York, Oct. 30, 1899.
Coupons of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, maturing Nov. 1, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. and Treas.

The American Exchange National Bank,
115 Broadway, New York, Oct. 24th, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1st proximo. Books close to-day and reopen Nov. 2d proximo.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Madison Square Garden Company
The Interest due November 1st, 1899, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, at the Mercantile Trust Company.
JAMES C. YOUNG, Treasurer.
New York, October 31st, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Oct. 26, 1899.
The coupons due Nov. 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the Pratt Coal and Iron Co. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company.
The coupons of the debenture bonds of this Company, due November 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN UNION GAS Company, due November 1st, 1899, will be paid at the office of Messrs. H. B. HOLLINS & CO., 15 Wall St., N. Y.
D. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Oct. 31, 1899.
Take notice that the co-partnership existing between H. G. TUNSTALL and E. HOPE NORTON, under the firm name and style of NORTON & TUNSTALL, is this day by mutual consent of the above parties dissolved. All persons who are indebted to or have claims against the above firm will please present same at once, for settlement.
E. HOPE NORTON.
HENRY G. TUNSTALL.
We beg to announce that we have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name and style of E. H. NORTON & COMPANY, for transacting a general banking and brokerage business, at No. 33 Wall Street, the old offices of NORTON & TUNSTALL.
E. HOPE NORTON.
WM. P. NORTON.
We beg to announce that we have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name and style of TUNSTALL & COMPANY, for the transaction of a general stock and bond brokerage business, with offices at No. 52 Broadway.
HENRY G. TUNSTALL.
ALPHONSE G. TUNSTALL.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership composed of MOSES BLOOM and SAMUEL N. KATZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent, MOSES BLOOM withdrawing therefrom; all debts due to, or by the said copartnership will be settled with and by the said SAMUEL N. KATZ, who will continue the business under the name of SAMUEL N. KATZ, and at 182 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
In witness whereof the above-named parties have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals this 28th day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine. In the presence of
SAMUEL GOLDBERG.
S. N. KATZ.
MOSES BLOOM.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN CHARLES J. BERGOLD and LOUIS OEST, Jr., who have been doing business as the East River Feed Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES J. BERGOLD,
LOUIS, OEST, Jr.
New York, Oct. 31, 1899.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 30	690,599
To date this year	143,950,152
Corresponding date last year	86,004,022

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 30	$3,181,000
To date this year	$738,409,470
Corresponding date last year	$680,583,150

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@30 per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Kan. C., P. & G.	⅞
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
B., R. & P. pf.	1½	pf.	1¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	Pullman Car	2½
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	Republic Steel	½
Consol. Gas	1	St. J. & G. I.	½
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	St. Paul & Duluth	1½
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Leather	1⅝
Int. Silver	¾	West. Union Tel.	½
Iowa Central pf.	¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅞
Kanawha & Mich.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire.	1¼	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	¾	Lake Erie & West.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅛	Manhattan Con.	2¼
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	2
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Nat. Steel	2¼
Chi. Cons. Tract.	⅝	N. J. Central	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Del., L. & West.	⅞	Pacific Mail	¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Hock. Val. pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Int. Paper	1¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Knick. Ice, Chi.	1		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1	Det., M. & M. l. g.	1
		Wabash, Deb. A.	1

Bonds Declined.

C., I. & L. ref. 5s.	1	People's Gas, Chi., con. 6s	10
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	2		
Peo. & East. inc.	1½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Money on call loaned on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday as high as 40 per cent. This was just at the close of business with belated borrowers bidding against one another. Transactions in some volume were at a 25 per cent. call rate. The bulk of the day's business was at an average figure of from 8 to 10 per cent.

This whirl in funds came as a good deal of a surprise. Saturday's bank statement had prepared Wall Street for the expectation that easy funds would rule without much interruption from this time forward, Clearing House figures having disposed of much of the pessimistic prophecy with which bear speculators have for a long period been bombarding the Stock Exchange district.

That of a sudden, and just on the eve of large corporation disbursements to be made Nov. 1, there develops stringency affects but slightly the sentiment of conservative calculators. Investigators find that in the banking world there is very general anticipation that interest rates below the legal limit will be soon established and that funds are likely from early in November through the Winter months to be in abundance as great as when a year ago security market buoyancy was influenced largely by the fact that loaners had to make concessions, with the security market offering superior opportunities for the profitable use of funds.

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In dampening effect upon yesterday's market the temporary twist in money rates was not much more bearishly effective than a statement issued by the St. Paul Railroad showing September operations. By general agreement St. Paul is recognized in Wall Street as the standard American railway property, and arguments touching market affairs are shaped by fluctuations in St. Paul statistics. Thus, when in the statement of yesterday an increase of almost $200,000 was offset by a decrease of $200,000 in net earnings, there was fairly a Wall Street shudder.

At first the figures were doubted, but official confirmation verified them, and immediately the whole market felt the pressure of sentiment disturbed. Extraordinary increase in operating expenses was unaccountable. Officially, no explanation could be obtained, the why and wherefore being left wholly a mystery. Bear speculators, of course, had crude and coarse theories to suggest, involving even insinuations of false pretense. But reasonable men were not misled by speculative partisanship; and it can be stated as an official forecast that explanation finally will be forthcoming amply satisfying to investors.

With so much stress laid upon this one net decrease there is interest in a comparison of how net earnings this year compare with the record a year ago, and in all the months from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1898, only once was there a month wherein the net showing anything like approached the figures of September, 1899; and that one month was hundreds of thousands of dollars in excess of what during the previous months of 1898 had been the average. Here in detail is the record:

	1899.	1898.
September	$1,204,387	$1,406,224
August	1,186,662	1,111,915
July	1,140,058	882,521
June	1,130,523	1,003,389
May	961,400	965,982
April	749,889	750,011
March	1,210,257	1,180,295
February	780,229	789,804
January	1,008,162	756,530

This record by months is but in line with the signifying figures for years past. Net earnings of the St. Paul Railroad for the first nine months of 1899—from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, including the statement made public yesterday—show sustained increases. Here is the record for the corresponding nine months for half a dozen years:

1899	$9,371,661
1898	8,855,671
1897	8,319,207
1896	7,780,166
1895	8,061,547
1894	6,840,665

Exhibits like these will hardly be depressing to people who can calculate.

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Aside from hysteria over money market rates and the St. Paul statement, (the latter to be amply explained by extraordinary expenditures not naturally chargeable against operating expenses,) little that was of special interest figured in Wall Street consideration yesterday. Some curious "cable dispatches" were bulletined announcing the unconditional surrender of Great Britain's forces in the Transvaal, and there was a variety of fables touching the industrial shares; but Wall Street actually paid attention to few topics aside from loan market liveliness and St. Paul's exceptional exhibit.

HOW THE SOUTH FARES.

Southern Railway shares have been more or less active in the market recently, aided by London buying. Discussing the affairs of the road a Director said yesterday:

"We are earning more than we ever have, and the outlook is that we shall do even better. The movement in iron and steel has helped us considerably, while of course we have been largely benefited by the general trade activity. The new properties which we have taken in are not only self-supporting, but give us a wider field and a more complete system. We are enlarging our equipment in order to handle the increased business, but fast as we have moved in this direction the increase has been faster.

"However, the condition of the road but reflects the general situation, commercially and otherwise, in the South, which is better than it has been in years."

STEEL COMPANY'S EARNINGS.

Wall Street is at present discussing the probable action of the Federal Steel Company in respect to the common stock when the time arrives when a dividend on that stock may legally be paid. In some quarters it is said that in addition to the 5 per cent. dividend already promised an extra 1 per cent. may be declared.

In this connection the Street hears that the company is making profits at the rate of something like twelve or fifteen millions per annum. This would mean something like 20 per cent. earned on the common stock.

NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED.

Announcement is made that the Directorate of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company has been completed by the election to the board of the following men: Frank J. Hearne of Wheeling, W. Va., Vice President National Tube Company; William G. Mather of Cleveland, President American Trust Company and President Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railway, and C. M. Spitzer of Toledo, senior member of the firm of Spitzer & Co., bankers.

This finally completes the reorganization of the road, which is now under the control of men of assured financial strength. Brown Brothers are the financial agents of the road, and an active part is being taken in the management by John Crosby Brown, George Coppell, and Myron T. Herrick.

It is officially stated that the earnings of the road for the quarter ended Sept. 30 were sufficient to provide interest on the bonds, the dividends on the first preferred stock, and leave a surplus of $70,000 for the second preferred. Earnings in the current year are expected to go far toward placing the latter stock on a dividend-paying basis.

PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE.

C. H. Hosmer, Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company, Directors of the Postal Telegraph, manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph, and Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, takes a most optimistic view of business conditions in this country as well as in Canada. He says:

"There is only one story to tell—and that is that there is prosperity everywhere, in Canada as well as in this country. Railroads are busier than they ever have been, manufacturers are r

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the market for outside securities were in fairly large amount yesterday, and the majority of the active issues continued strong, closing in several cases with considerable net gains. During the morning, in particular, the market was strong, a good demand for stocks causing many advances. In the afternoon some reactions occurred, and the market generally was unfavorably affected by the high rates in the call money market. The rather unexpected development in money rates caused a good deal of irregularity in the last hour, and some stocks that showed much strength at the opening closed with slight net losses for the day. A matter of particular interest in the day's trading was the activity and strength shown in several stocks in the list of less active issues. There was good buying of some of these stocks yesterday, and net gains of several points were recorded.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER was the most active stock of the day, and both the common and the preferred stocks ended the day with substantial net gains. The common stock sold up to 33½ and the preferred to 82½. They closed slightly below the top figures, the common at 33 bid, with a net gain of 1⅞ points, and the preferred stock at 82¼ bid, a net gain of 1 point. Both stocks were strong from the opening, and, apart from the slight falling off at the close, there were few reactions during the day. Efforts were made yesterday by certain brokers trading in these stocks to force them up, and in some instances their principal desire seemed to be to pay as much as possible for the stock. Later the stocks rose more naturally to the figures established in this way, but the effect of these efforts was by no means favorable.

RUBBER GOODS was more active yesterday than it had been in many weeks. The announcements made in regard to the company late last week brought large buying orders into the market, and both the common and preferred stocks showed much strength during most of the day. The common stock sold up to 31½ and the preferred stock to 86¼, but later both issues suffered rather sharp reactions, and at the close, instead of a net gain, a net loss for the preferred stock, as well as the common, showed a fractional net loss from Saturday's closing bids. Both issues were traded in in large blocks, several 500-share lots of the preferred stock changing hands at 85. Trading in the two issues amounted to over 5,000 shares, and most of this stock seemed to be taken by insiders. It is said that the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company is considering further steps to increase its facilities, one report being to the effect that it may absorb the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, which is now controlled by the interest allied with the Electric Vehicle Company.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA shared the early strength of the market and there was considerable buying of the common stock at 13 and of the preferred stock at 40. Trading in each issue amounted to about 1,000 shares. The common stock weakened a little at the close, as did many other issues, but it was not offered under 13, the figure at which all the sales of the day were made. The preferred stock remained firm till the close.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened at 85, and on rather light transactions advanced to 86. There was not very much stock in the market yesterday, and the price advanced easily. At the close 86 was bid, showing a net gain of 1¾ points.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER did not share Amalgamated's strength. It sold shortly before the close at 9⅞, but could not get this figure when the market closed.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD.—A block of about 500 shares of Sloss-Sheffield preferred came on the market yesterday. It did not find a very ready market, and it caused a drop of 2 points, to 76. Recent sales of this issue have been in the neighborhood of 78.

NEW ORLEANS TRACTION.—For some time there has been persistent buying of both issues of New Orleans Traction based on the excellent reports had for that company's earnings. About 1,000 shares of the common stock sold yesterday from 30 to 30½, an advance of more than a point over Saturday's final bid. The bid on the preferred stock was raised from 102 to 104, but no trades were made, as no offerings of this issue could be had.

HOBOKEN FERRY stock advanced 7 points, from 63 to 70. The market is entirely bare of the stock, and yesterday's sales but sales of odd lots were reported. It is said that a dividend, the first to be paid on the stock, will soon be declared, and that it will be at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	29½	30½
New Amsterdam pf	55	58
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97¼	97⅝

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	40	42
American Agricul. Chem. pf	79	80
American Bicycle	23	..
American Bicycle pf	62	..
American Bicycle bonds	90	92
American Hide & Leather	33	33½
American Hide & Leather pf	82¾	82¾
American Woolen Goods	25½	26
American Woolen Goods pf	82¾	82¼
American Writing Paper	87	89
Beet Sugar	29	31
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	79	81
Distilling Company of America	13	13
Distilling Company of America pf	39½	40½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4¾	5
Electric Boat	19	21
Electric Boat pf	41	43
Havana Commercial	24	25
Havana Commercial pf	64	65
International Pump	20	21½
International Pump pf., ex div	70	72
National Carbon	68	70
National Salt	45	45½
National Salt pf	75	78
National Tube	45½	46½
National Tube pf	97½	98
Otis Elevator	29	31
Otis Elevator pf	91	93
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg	30½	30¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	84	85
Sloss-Sheffield subs	135	140
Sloss-Sheffield	39	41
Sloss-Sheffield pf	75	78
Standard Oil of New Jersey	468	469
Union Steel & Chain	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86	86½
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10½	10½
Asphalt Company of America	16	17½
British Columbia Copper	9⅛	9¾
Chicago & Alton subs	110	116
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	93	95
Electric Vehicle	60	70
Electric Vehicle pf	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	27¾	28¾
General Carriage	30	..
Illinois Transportation	8½	9½
*Marken Copper	8	9½
Mexican 5s	99	99¼
New England Transportation	8	8½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102	103
New York Transportation	15	16
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23	23½
St Louis subs	135½	137
St. Louis common, when issued	..	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Tennessee Copper	15½	17
Trust Company of America	232	234
*Union Copper	..	20
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	30
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	242
Brooklyn, Bath, & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	199
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	3½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	85½
Columbus Railway	24¾	26
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	66
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	..
North Jersey Street Railway	35	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93	93½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	105
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	17	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	105	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104½	..

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	47
Denver Gas 5s	87	88½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	48	52
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	68	73
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	108
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	50	55
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	43	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	63	68
Mutual Gas of New York	800	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	23	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	100	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	108½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	43	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	63	68
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York pf	142	150
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	32	34
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry (new)	70	..
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Ginning	21	23
American Type Founders'	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	27
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	58
Cramps' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	55	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	114	118
Lorillard Company pf	115	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	28	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	122	125
Worthington Pump pf	105	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	18	21

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,136
3d week Oct.	$121,595	$106,078	$108,566
From Jan. 1	3,922,029	3,569,157	3,347,058

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	589	589	589
3d week Oct.	59,398	36,959	.....
From Jan. 1	1,908,638	1,480,731	.....

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Mileage	1,551	1,561	1,570
3d week Oct.	320,358	264,501	217,752
From July 1	4,225,533	3,567,473	3,699,069

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,963	4,862	4,380
3d week Oct.	746,717	714,805	613,958
From July 1	10,634,717	9,428,969	8,028,734

ALABAMA MIDLAND for August:

Gross	61,257	75,784	45,363
Op. expenses	50,420	57,128	42,555
Net	10,837	18,656	2,808
From July 1:			
Gross	133,927	143,760	104,192
Net	27,440	27,605	15,709

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for the quarter ended Sept. 30:

Gross	1,098,686	1,024,846	931,499
Op. expenses	680,608	658,824	600,855
Net	406,078	366,022	330,644
Other income	4,450	1,398	5,741
Total income	410,528	367,420	336,385
Charges	240,481	243,437	249,545
Surplus	164,047	123,983	86,840

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for September:

Gross	1,123,648	1,022,201	937,823
Op. expenses	750,538	658,228	614,695
Net	373,110	363,973	323,728
From July 1:			
Gross	3,280,101	3,022,094	2,901,932
Net	1,096,630	1,068,212	1,006,361

CANADIAN PACIFIC for September—

Gross	2,649,785	2,396,385	2,344,529
Op. expenses	1,502,899	1,303,871	1,284,637
Net	1,146,885	1,092,513	1,059,891
Prop. oper. exp. to gross	56¾	54½	54¾
From Jan. 1:			
Gross	20,197,810	18,254,633	16,396,340
Net	8,160,932	6,859,906	6,645,851

CHI., MIL. & ST. PAUL for September—

Gross	3,879,402	3,692,184	3,210,896
Op. expenses	2,675,015	2,285,960	.....
Net	1,204,387	1,406,224	1,152,894
Prop. oper. exp. to gross	69	61¾	64
From July 1:			
Gross	10,640,572	9,247,185	8,704,904
Net	3,531,107	3,400,661	3,194,857

ELMIRA & L. ONT. for quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross	208,573	167,302	*41,271
Net	13,998	3,012	†10,986
Charges	10,778	10,480	1298
Surplus	3,220	†7,468	*10,688

ELMIRA & W'MSP. for quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross	304,589	219,102	*85,487
Net	66,288	23,980	*42,258
Charges	43,463	42,023	*1,440
Surplus	22,775	†18,042	*40,817

MINN. & ST. LOUIS for September—

Gross	276,080	223,311	225,028
Op. expenses	153,990	122,060	124,470
Net	122,089	101,251	100,558
Prop. op. exp. to gross	55¾	54⅝	55⅝
From July 1:			
Gross	756,130	566,872	598,227
Net	307,697	239,308	242,720

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—There was a noticeable improvement in the market today. Quite a number of stocks advanced slightly, but, as usual, the movement was limited to fractions. Day Light Prism was an exception, going up about 3 points. Union Traction, Asphalt, Lehigh Valley, and Welsbach Light were quite strong. Marsden and Tide Water Steel were weak features, both on New York selling. The close was steady. Call money ruled at 6 per cent. The local bank statement reflected improvement, surplus reserves increasing slightly, but the banks mean to continue the 6 per cent. rate as long as possible. The stock market to the contrary notwithstanding.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23¾	24	Phila. Trac.	98	99¼
Choctaw	38	39	Union Trac.	38¾	38⅞
E. Co. of A.	15⅝	16¼	Un. Gas Imp.	163	164
Lehigh Val.	27	27¼	Welsbach L.	50	50½
Marsden	12⅞	13⅝	W. N. Y. & Penn.	..	..
North. Penn.	5⅝	5⅝		6⅞	7
Penn. Mfg.	25⅜	25⅞			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alta	.02	.03	.02	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	.03	.02	.03
Andes	.07	.08	.07	.08
Belcher	.28	.32	.28	.32
Best & Belcher	.45	.50	.46	.50
Bullion	.06	.07	.06	.07
Caledonia	.50	.54	.50	.54
Challenge Con.	.21	.24	.21	.24
Chollar	.25	.28	.25	.28
Confidence	.70	.75	.70	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.65	1.50	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	.01	.01
Con. Coal	.10	.13	.10	.11
Gould & Curry	.30	.31	.30	.31
Hale & Norcross	.30	.31	.30	.31
Julia	.01	.02	.01	.02
Justice	.02	.03	.02	.03
Kentucky Con.	.01	.02	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02	.02	.02
Mexican	.20	.24	.20	.24
Occidental Con.	.14	.14	.14	.14
Ophir	.68	.74	.68	.74
Overman	.12	.15	.12	.15
Potosi	.32	.37	.32	.37
Savage	.17	.18	.17	.18
Sierra Nevada	.42	.43	.42	.43
Standard	2.75	2.80	2.75	2.80
Syndicate	.06	.06	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06	.06	.06
Union Con.	.30	.33	.30	.33
Utah Con.	.09	.09	.08	.09
Yellow Jacket	.20	.22	.20	.22
Silver bars	.58	.58	.57½	.57½
Mexican dollars	47½@48½	..	47½@48½	..
Drafts, sight	12½	..	12½	..
Telegraph	.15	..	.15	..

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	43½	44
Alamo	10¼	10⅜
Amazonda	41	44½
Bankers	15⅞	16¾
Battle	39¼	40
Blue Bell	15	15¼
Columbine	21	30⅞
Consolidated	18⅛	18⅝
Damon	25½	26
Elkton	118	119
Findlay	15⅝	16
Fleece	26	30
Garfield	20	20½
Gibson	25	27
Gould	34	35
Isabella	115	115¼
Independence	49	49½
Jackpot	50⅜	60
King	93	94½
Moon Anchor	76	77
Matoa	34	34½
National	17	17½
Ophir	60	60¼
Pharmacist Con	14⅜	14⅝
Pinnacle	34⅜	34⅞
Portland	240	245
Raven	59½	60
Rawlings	33⅜	36
Rosa	39⅜	41
Sovereign	16⅞	17⅛
Tornado	48½	50
Union	37¼	37½
Work	33	33½
Zenobia	23	23½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Monday, Oct. 30, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¾	17¼	1,900	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
63	63½	1,180	Am. Car & Found. pf.	63½	63½	63	63⅛	+ ⅛
37	37½	400	American Ice	37⅞	37⅞	37	37	− ⅛
45	45¼	1,255	American Cotton Oil	45⅝	45⅞	45	45¼	− ¼
95½	97½	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	.....
33	35	100	American District Tel.	34	34	34	34	+1
149	151	20	American Express	149	149	149	149	.....
13⅞	14	1,350	American Malting Co.	14½	15	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
52	53	625	Am. Malting Co. pf	51½	52	50	52	+ ½
11	11⅜	222	American Linseed	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
42½	43	510	Am. Linseed pf.	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42½	− ⅛
44⅞	46½	22,200	Am. Steel & Wire	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	46⅛	−1⅛
93¼	94½	620	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	94	94½	93¼	93¾	− ¾
153	153	68,072	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	154½	155¾	153	153	− ⅞
117½	118	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¼	.....
98	100	32	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	.....
32¾	33½	1,970	American Tin Plate	34	34	33	33	.....
35	35¼	1,545	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35½	36	35	35	+ ⅛
85¼	86¼	1,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86¾	86¾	85½	85½	− ¼
122	122½	3,850	American Tobacco	123½	123¾	122¼	122¼	− ¼
42	42½	100	American Steel Hoop	42½	42⅞	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
82	82½	400	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	82⅝	82⅞	82½	82½	− ⅛
47	48	100	Ann Arbor pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅝	9,000	At., T. & S. F.	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
66¼	66⅝	54,531	At., T. & S. F. pf.	66½	67¼	66¼	66⅜	+ ⅛
43⅝	44	1,110	Anaconda Copper	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅛
53½	54	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	53½	54¼	53½	54	+ ¼
73¾	73¾	3,498	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73¾	73¾	73	73¼	+ ⅛
85⅜	85⅞	29,920	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	87	87¼	85⅝	85⅞	+ ⅛
18½	19	620	Brunswick City	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19½	− ⅛
85½	95	175	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+1½
53⅜	53½	518	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	53	53	.....
27¾	27½	3,955	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¾	27¾	27¼	27⅛	.....
45⅜	48⅝	310	Chicago Con. Traction	45⅜	48¼	48¼	48¼	− ⅛
133⅜	133⅞	24,455	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134¼	135	133¾	133⅜	.....
96	97½	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	97⅜	97½	97⅜	97½	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	1,900	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅞	14½	14½	− ⅛
82¾	83½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	83½	83½	83	83	.....
91⅜	91⅝	700	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	91⅜	91⅝	91	91⅜	.....
43½	43½	1,800	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	+1⅜
94½	96	683	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	128⅜	128⅝	127½	127⅝	− ⅛
123	125	2,100	New Jersey Central	125	125⅞	124	124	−1
137¾	138	4,400	New York Central	138¾	139¼	138	138	− ½
79	80½	210	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	80½	80½	80¼	80¾	+ ⅜
26⅜	26⅝	6,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅜	26½	26	26	− ¼
27¼	27¼	9,325	Norfolk & Western	27¼	28	27⅛	27¼	.....
71¼	71¾	2,806	Norfolk & West. pf.	71¼	72¼	71¼	71¾	+ ⅛
128	128⅜	700	North American	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
55⅜	55⅝	9,900	Northern Pacific	55⅝	55⅞	55½	55½	+ ⅜
76½	76⅝	2,600	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	76⅜	76¼	76¼	.....
51½	52¼	2,200	Pacific Coast	51½	52¼	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅜	1,000	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	67	67¾	67	67⅜	.....
39¼	39⅞	2,110	Pacific Mail	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	− ⅛
133¼	133¼	3,330	Pennsylvania R. R.	134	134	133¼	133¼	− ⅛
114¾	114¾	6,740	People's Gas, Chicago	114⅝	115¼	114	114¼	+ ⅛
2¼	2⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
74	75	500	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
58½	59¼	50	Pressed Steel Car	59	59¼	59	59⅛	− ⅛
39½	39¾	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	− ⅛
194	196½	565	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	195	196½	195	196¾	+2¼
21½	21¾	2,633	Reading	21½	21¾	21¼	21¾	.....
61¼	62¾	27,040	Reading 1st pf.	61¼	62¾	61¼	61¾	.....
32¾	33¼	4,000	Reading 2d pf.	33	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	25⅜	2,011	Rep. Iron & Steel	25⅜	25⅜	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
69¾	70	870	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	70	71	70	70	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	950	St. J. & G. I.	6⅞	7¼	6¾	7	+ ⅛
54	54¾	400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	54½	54⅜	54	54	.....
17¼	18	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
10⅞	11⅜	400	St. L. & San Fran.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
70	71	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	71	70	70	.....
36⅞	37¼	1,170	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37	37⅜	37	37	+ ⅛
13	13½	610	St. Louis Southw.	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	32	2,650	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32¼	32½	32	32	− ⅜
60	63	100	St. Paul & Duluth	61½	61¼	61½	61½	+1½
38⅝	38¾	26,895	Southern Pacific	39	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	.....
13⅜	13⅞	32,165	Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	.....
56⅞	57	19,915	Southern Railway pf.	58¼	58½	56⅞	56⅞	− ⅜
91¼	91½	630	Standard R. & T.	91½	91⅝	91¼	91½	− ⅛
117¼	118	2,610	Tenn. Coal & Iron	119	119¼	117¾	117⅝	− ¼
19⅜	19⅝	4,120	Texas Pacific	20¼	20¼	19½	19½	− ⅛
155	159½	50	Third Avenue	159	159	159	159	.....
26¼	27¼	100	Union Bag & Paper	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	− ⅛
79½	79½	360	Union Bag & Paper pf.	78¾	79	78¾	79	.....
47¾	47¾	19,610	Union Pacific	48¼	48¼	47¾	47⅞	+ ⅛
77¼	77¾	5,270	Union Pacific pf.	78	78¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
27¼	27¼	46,685	United States Leather.	25⅜	27¾	25½	27⅛	+1⅝
82½	82½	14,315	U. S. Leather pf.	83½	83¾	82½	82¼	− ⅛
48¼	49	1,802	United States Rubber.	49½	49⅝	48¼	49	− ⅜
113	114	500	U. S. Rubber pf.	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	500	Wabash	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅝	3,090	Wabash pf.	22¼	22⅝	22	22	+ ⅛
88	88¼	719	Western Union Tel.	88½	88¾	88¼	88½	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅞	1,550	Wheeling & L. E.	12	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
58⅜	58⅜	2,900	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	57	59¼	57	58⅞	+1⅞
30¼	30⅝	3,800	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	30½	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
17⅜	18	320	Wis. Cent., new	17⅜	17⅞	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
54½	55½	310	Wis. Cent. pf., new	55½	55⅞	55	55	.....

Sales..... 690,599

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	..	Knick. I. pf.	68

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William Waldorf Astor Sells One Hundred and Eighth Street Lots—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

William Waldorf Astor has sold to Franklin Pettit a plot of eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

In view of recent talk to the effect that Mr. Astor would dispose of all his New York realty holdings, this sale is of more than ordinary interest. It can be stated, however, that the transaction is no part of a fixed policy, and Mr. Astor has only done what he would willingly do at suitable figures with some other vacant parcels not of "gilt-edged" character.

In September, 1897, the city acquired for a school site a plot of sixteen lots, eight on One Hundred and Eighth Street and eight at the rear on One Hundred and Ninth Street, adjoining the property bought by Mr. Pettit on the west. Mr. Astor still owns the remaining street lots in this block, together with the Broadway front. The price paid for the eight lots by Mr. Pettit could not be learned yesterday, but he said that some of them had already been resold, presumably to a builder.

J. B. Ketcham has sold for a Mr. Barber to R. J. Horner & Co., for $50,000, the old buildings 109 and 111 West Twenty-fourth Street, on a plot 50 by 114.8. The buyers will erect on the site a six-story storage building for their own use.

Adams & Co. have bought from Samuel Love the old buildings 112 and 114 West Twenty-second Street, old buildings on a plot 41.8 by 98.9, adjoining their previous holdings on the line to Avenue front between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets.

Clarkson & Edgar have sold for Richard Fingerhut to a client the two five-story flats, 404 and 406 Fourth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, 37.1 by 56.

John S. Foster, President of the Bowery Bank, is the prospective buyer of the Butchers and Drovers' Bank property at the northwest corner of the Bowery and Grand Street. It is not believed, however, that he represents the Bowery Bank in the purchase.

Steindler & Gussaroff have bought, through Jonnes & Barro, the two four-story double flats 667 and 669 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, each 25 by 100, and have resold No. 667.

Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect H. P. Gilbert, for the residence to be erected by Henry Seligman at 30 and 32 West Fifty-sixth Street, at a cost of $80,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, the block front, between Jackson and Forest Avenues, 175 by 90, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick McCarthy..... $19,300

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

4,177 and 4,179 Third Avenue, 50 by 98.9 by 52 by 96.10, two four-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Joseph Flynn..... 34,812

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

2 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, 24.11 by 110, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry E. Coe..... 60,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,014 Lexington Avenue, 17 by 80, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary L. Shear..... 15,325

Eighteenth Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 183 feet west of White Plains Road, 18 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rosa H. Skidmore..... 1,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 521 and 523 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 275 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehmann, referee, 147 to 151 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 208.4 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 98.8 by 100 and irregular, six-story brick flat with stores. Due on judgment, $9,356.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Allan Lee Smidt, 244, 246, and 248 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.5 by 98.9, two six-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $21,090.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 725 Elton Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.5, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $13,988.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William F. Burrough, referee, Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 180 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $972; subject to another mortgage for $1,800.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 38 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 20 feet west of Madison Avenue, 18 by 83, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben H. Underhill, referee, 4 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 27.8 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 27.4 by 61.10 by 26.10 by 58.3, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,392.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 187 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick double flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 225 Lewis Street, west side, 73.8 feet north of Seventh Street, 24 by 88.9, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 58 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 227.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, adjoining, 33.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on each, $40,332.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mansfield B. Field, referee, 417 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 170 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story front and rear brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $6,357.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nelson J. Waterbury, referee, Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 71 by 80, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,571.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, 467 feet south of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, for a one-story frame shop, 20 by 16; Gordon & Gillingham, premises, owner; W. T. Mapes, architect; cost, $225.

Alterations.

Barker Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Juliana Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; J. Robertson, premises, owner; Louis Falk of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 336 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick school; Sydney Hoey of 187 Broadway, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis of 220 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Large Yonkers Property Sale.

William M. Ryan conducted yesterday the sale of 234 lots and 34 dwellings at Yonkers, by order of the receivers of the Metropolitan Building Company. The property, which is situated on Amackassin and Glenwood Heights, was subject to incumbrances amounting to about $250,000. The lots were sold yesterday in large parcels, and the proceeds of the sale amounted to only about $5,000 over the incumbrances. The buyer of the entire property was Arthur A. Swang, who, it is understood, acted as the representative of the New York Building Loan Banking Company.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 30.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 101st St, 100.11x149; Seaboard Realty Company to Lemuel J. Arthur..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 124.3 ft n of 94th St, 52x100; also Central Park West, w s, 68.3 ft n of 94th St, 56x100; William Call and wife to E. F. Dodson.. 100

CROTONA PARK EAST, e s, 225 ft w of Crotona Park East, 50x120x irregular; Charles Wahlig to Eugene G. Wahlig... 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 75 ft n of Clay Av, 25x—; to Crescent Av x30x—; James Mulligan to Mary A. Mulligan..... 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 351 ft n of 163d St, 28.6x75; James McSherry and wife to Ellen J. Nevins..... 2,000

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 102d St, 18x75; Julius M. Spero and wife to Rachel Spero.. 12,000

LOTS 36, 52, 58, 74, and 80, map of Arden property; Horace T. Hanks to Charles L. Noble..... 1

LOTS 42, 43, and 46, map of property of Sarah L. Haight; James C. Cooley to A. W. Cooley..... 1

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, Section B, map of Mary P. Chrystie; Benjamin W. Schwab to Gustav H. Schwab..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 84.3 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; George McC. Miller, executor, to Charles Flynn..... 9,875

MADISON ST, 2, s s, 21.1x80; Jacob Sapherstein to Sender Jarmulowsky..... 1

PITT ST, 93, w s, 25x100; William Bachrach to Nathan Kirsh..... 100

SUMMIT AV, w s, 367 ft n e from s line of Lot 88, map of High Bridgeville, 25x92.11x25.1x90.2; Elizabeth Giblin to Dennis Giblin, release of dower..... 100

TREMONT AV, s s, 46.6 ft e of Webster Av, 23.3x83.8x23x80.1; Jane E. Halligan to John J. Halligan..... 50

UNION AV, w s, 100 ft n of Dawson St, 20x100; Louisa Engel to Philip Schaad and another..... 8,000

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 75 ft s w of 165th St, 25x97; Magdalena Frennesen to Laura M. Nelson..... 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 to n s of Manhattan Lane x along lane to 119th St x w 12; Willemene B. Townsend to William Wetterer, rerecorded.... 75

5TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 to n s of Manhattan Lane x along lane to 119th St x w 12; Ada E. Dodge and another to William Wetterer, rerecorded..... 25

5TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 to n s of Manhattan Lane x along lane to 119th St x w 12; W. G. Connor to William Wetterer, rerecorded..... 25

5TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 to n s of Manhattan Lane x along lane to 119th St x w 12; F. J. O'Connor to William Wetterer, rerecorded..... 25

5TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 to n s of Manhattan Lane x along lane to 119th St x w 12; Anna E. White to William Wetterer, rerecorded..... 25

5TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 to n s of Manhattan Lane x along lane to 119th St x w 12; Lauriston Wiley and another to William Wetterer, rerecorded. 25

5TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 to n s of Manhattan Lane x along lane to 119th St x w 12; Susan Holdsworth, widow, and another, to William Wetterer, rerecorded..... 50

5TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 to Manhattan Lane x along lane to 119th St x w 12; Abel G. Pollion to William Wetterer..... 625

4TH ST, n s, 228.6 ft w of Avenue B, 20x96; Peter Wannemacher to George Wannemacher and others, 5-12 part..... 1

23D ST, 257 and 259 West; Peter S. Suarez to Benigno Suarez..... Exch.

23D ST, 211 and 213 West, 37.6x98.9; 24th St, 204 and 206 West, 37.6x98.9; Benigno S. Suarez to Peter S. Suarez.... Exch.

38TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft e of 6th Av, 20.10 x85.5; Helen Wolff Lindenberg and another to Ferdinand Hasbrouck..... 1

61ST ST, n s, 36o ft w of Lexington Av, 19x80; Duncan Pnyfe to Emma A. Purdy.

72D ST, s s, 329 ft e of 5th Av, 37x102.2; Louisa M. Agostini to Daniel E. Seybel..... 100

72D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; George D. Sweetser to Martha A. Gaines..... 1

96TH ST, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; William Rankin to James J. Hall..... 1

100TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 75x201.10 x irregular; William Sugarman to Dora Scheer..... 1

116TH ST, n s, 373 ft e of Pleasant Av, 100x100.11; Louisa Rosenheimer to Julius T. Rosenheimer..... 1

122D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 50x100.11; Charles Riley to Etta Blinn..... 100

125TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 6th Av, 12.6x99.11; 125th St, n s, 197.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11; Jane E. Halligan to John J. Halligan..... 50

131ST ST, 74 West, 16.8x99.11; Margaret H. Bohlen..... 10,500

131ST ST, 74 West, 16.8x99.11, John J. Bell to Carsten H. Bohlen..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Ella C. Maroney to Margaret Maroney, trustee..... 1

138TH ST, 752 and 754 East, 50x100; Charles E. Miller to Nancy D. Yates.... 1

138TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 260x 199.10 to 136th St; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Dorothea Weibel..... 100

147TH ST, 405 West, 15.4x99.11; Edward Molson to Rosella M. Molson..... 15,000

152D ST, 537 East, 25x100; Frank Herwig to John Mais..... 1

161ST ST, n s, 400.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.11x99.11; Thomas C. Arnow to Isaac Hessberg..... Exch.

160TH ST, n e corner of Washington Av, 20x80; Helena Storey to Amadeus Viol.. 11,500

175TH ST, w s, Lot 70, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to A. T. Mackenzie..... 650

177TH ST, s s, 162.11 ft e of Webster Av, 23x101.5x23x97.10; Jane E. Halligan to John J. Halligan..... 50

Recorded Leases.

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, and another to Joseph Kaplan; Clinton St, 43, 5 3-12 years $2,400

HANSEN, Nells, to A. H. Terhune; Amsterdam Av, 1,776, s w corner of 148th St, 10 years..... 1,500

HANSEN, Nells, to A. H. Terhune; Amsterdam Av, 1,778, 10 years..... 1,300

HIRSCH, L. M., to William F. Nash; 2d St, 182 and 184, 3 years..... 1,400

JARMULOWSKY, Sender, to Jacob Sapherstein; Madison St, 228, 4 years..... 1,510

KNAPP, Mark I., to Charles Raycosky; Broome St, 280, 1 year 5 months 20 days..... 540

KRAKOWER, Gerson, to Henry Ulman; 74th St, 317 Bast, 2½ years..... 480

PANDOZZI, Ceressa, to Filippo Santomattino; 117th St, 342 East, 5 years.... 300

SCHNEIDER, Sophia, to Alphonse Beaubelle; Melrose Av, 721, 4-12 years..$600 to 840

WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., to Samuel Froomkin; 153 Norfolk St, 3 years..... 3,300

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, Henry, to Randolph W. Townsend; 113th St, s s, 230 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 20,000

ACKERMAN, William C., to United States Trust Company; 257 West 32d St, 5 years 17,000

ACKERMAN, Emily, to United States Trust Company; 255 West 32d St, 5 years 17,000

ARTHUR, Lemuel J., to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Central Park West, w s, 35 ft n of 101st St; Central Park West, w s, 75 ft n of 101st St, and Central Park West, n w corner of 101st St, installments..... 240

ARTHUR, Lemuel J., to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 101st St, 3 West, installments..... 57,000

ARTHUR, George W., to the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society; Lexington Av, w s, 26 ft n of 100th St, 3 years.... 22,500

BEAUBELLE, Alphonse, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 719 Melrose Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,500

BEYER, Meyer, to Maximilian Morgenthau; 145th St, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand..... 4,000

BLINN, Etta, to Charles Riley; 122d St, n s, 100 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 1 year..... 40,000

BLINN, Etta, to Charles Riley; 122d St, n s, 100 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 1 year..... 45,000

BLOCH, Jacob, to George Ehret; 1,479 1st Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,000

CELAND, Henry and James, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 1,585 Washington Av, 3 years..... 13,500

CELAND, Henry and James, to Ella A. and Gertrude L. Maring; 1,585 Washington Av, 2 years..... 2,500

CLELAND, Henry and James, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 1,587 Washington Av, 3 years..... 13,500

CLOUGHEN, Anna M. and William J., to Charles A. Runk; Forest Av, w s, 179 ft s of 166th St, 3 years..... 500

COHEN, David, to Max Kohrer; 107th St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, installments.... 2,000

COOLEY, Alfred W. to Walter A. Young; Lots 42, 43, and 46, map of property of Sarah L. Haight; James C. Cooley to A. W. Cooley..... 400

DOHRENWEND, Gustav J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Mark's Place, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 22,000

FECHTMAN, Frank W., to John B. Mills and another, trustees; 71 East 127th St, 1 year..... 500

FLYNN, Charles, to George McC. Miller, trustee; Madison Av, e s, 84.3 ft s of 104th St, 3 years..... 8,897

GALLO, Josephine, to Robert I. Brown; 3d Av, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 3 years.. 13,000

GALLO, Josephine, to John F. Steeves; 3d Av, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 1 year..... 984

HALL, James J., to German Savings Bank; 96th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 20,000

HALL, James J., to German Savings Bank; 96th St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 20,000

HASBROUCK, Ferdinand and James F., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 38th St, s s, 162.6 ft e of 6th Av, 4 years 30,000

HASBROUCK, Ferdinand and James F., to William Sperb, Jr.; 38th St, s s, 162.6 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years..... 6,000

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Max Baer; 161st St, n s, 400.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 2,500

HIRSCH, Nathan, to William and Julius Bachrach; 93 Pitt St, 1 year..... 2,000

HORNE, Louther S., to the estate of Paul G. Decker; Wales Av, n w corner of Kelly or 152d St, ½ year..... Omitted

KATKROWSKY, Bernard, to the Corporation of the First Presbyterian Church, City of New York; 22 James St, 5 years.. 30,000

KAUFMAN, Henry, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 100th St, s s, 223.3 ft w of Park Av, ½ year..... 15,000

KOCH, Henry, to George Ehret; Columbus Av, 781, saloon lease, demand..... 12,000

LOW, Bruce J., to Amanda M. DeWitt; 611 West 136th St, 5 years..... 10,000

McGOVERN, John J., to David Mayer Brewing Company; 302 East 22d St, ½ part..... 1,300

MACKENZIE, Archibald T., to Joseph J. Gleason; 175th St, Lot 70, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 585

MAPES, Clara, to Frederick T. Hoffman; Hoe Av, e s, 150 ft s of Jennings St, 2 years..... 2,500

MORSE, Daniel, to Mary A. Peterson; Grand St, s w s, 46.4 ft s e from n e corner of land of the estate of Edward Laight, runs to Henry St, 1 year..... 1,500

MUHLHOFER, Sophie, to Wilson M. Powell; 425 East 79th St, 3 years..... 7,000

NOON, Ellen, to Hugh McCreery; Lexington Av, s e corner of 56th St, 3 years... 1,800

REICH, David and Henry L., to Abraham Finkelstein; 288 Madison St, leasehold, 3 years..... 800

SANDER, Sebastian, to Louisa M. Sander; 118th St, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, demand..... 6,445

SIBBALD, Sarah, to George G. De Witt, trustee; 1st Av, s e corner of 82d St, 5 years..... 17,000

STEWART, Perez M., and H. Ives Smith to Moritz Folkenau; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 106th St, 1 month..... 18,000

VANHOF, Charles, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Avenue A, e s, 50 ft n of 84th St, 3 years..... 14,000

VANHOF, Charles, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Avenue A, e s, 25 ft n of 84th St, 3 years..... 14,000

VIOL, Amadeus, to Helena Stoetz; 169th St, n e corner of Washington Av, 5 years 10,500

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., to Frank A. Wahlig; Crotona Park East, s s, 225 ft w of Suburban Place, 1 year..... 3,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 138th St, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 199.10 to 139th St, 1 year..... 200,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 138th St, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 199.10 to 139th St, 1 year..... 145,600

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOEHM, Isaac, Max S., Samuel C., and Gustave S., to Martin Maurer, Jr..... $3,000

BOEHM, Isaac and Max S., to Minnie Lindner..... Nom.

BOEHM, Isaac and Max S., to Minnie Lindner..... 7,250

ERLWEIN, Michael, to Henry Kohl..... 2,000

GEISZLER, Martin, to Konrad Kromer and another..... 1,500

GEISZLER, Martin, to Konrad Kromer and another..... 1,000

GERHARDS, Victor, to Joseph Dutey... 5,000

GRECEN, Tomas E., to Elizabeth W. Gilbert..... 2,000

JAMIESON, Margaret, to George Hill.... 1,500

MARONEY, Ella C., to Margaret Maroney, trustee, &c..... Nom.

RANDELL, Charles F., administrator, &c., to Francis M. Carpenter, as Treasurer, &c., re-recorded, (assigns four mortgages)..... 4,850

WHITE, Charles H., to Isaac Metzger... 4,845

WILLIAMS, Leighton, and Martin J. Keogh, trustees, to John J. Jones, executor, &c..... 5,800

WILLCOX, Frances M., and another, executors, &c., to Robert B. Adam and another, trustees, &c..... 7,300

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, e s, 200 ft n of 171st St, 100x 100.11; Abraham Rochmovits against Lena Wolff and Abraham Mossell, owners; Peyser Bookstaver, owner and contractor..... 1,652

BROOK AV, e s, 112 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x100.11; Ries & Dreschler against Peyser Bookstaver, owner and contractor 1,652

BROOK AV, e s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100.5; Joseph A. Reynolds and others against Henry Draudt and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Adams & Hyde.

113TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 75x100.10; Park Av, s w corner of 98th St, 100x100; Brook Av, e s, 100 ft e of Wendover Av, 100x 100; Brook Av, e s, 200 ft n of 171st St, 100x 100, Samuel Levinson against Peyser Bookstaver, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. A. Seidman..... 2,079

113TH ST, n s, 91.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x 99.11; Ellen J. Swan against Matilda Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Jarvis..... 125

138TH ST, n s, 152 ft w of Morris Av, 48x106.6; William A. Martin against Vincent Bonagurra and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jeroloman & Arrowsmith..... 1,000

154TH ST, s s, 375.8 ft e of Morris Av, old line, 50x100; Minnie Lindner against Alfred Blumenthal, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Daly..... 530

175TH ST, n s, 104.6 ft e of Washington Av, 17.6 x102.11; Ella F. Hewlett against William Seitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers..... 195

185TH ST, s s, 2 6.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 100x79.11; Emily H. Spafford against Frederick Pfeiffer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Spafford..... 900

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.7⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.6¼
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.4⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.6½
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern No. 1, foundry	28.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Flour quiet and easy. No. 2 Spring wheat, 69@72c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@70c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 32c; No. 2 yellow, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 3 white, 25½@26c; No. 3 white, 25@25½c; No. 2 rye, 56½c; No. 2 barley, 39@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.27½; Northwest, $1.27½; prime timothy seed, $2.20@$2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $7.65@$8.15; lard, per 100 lb, $5.12½@$5.25; short ribs sides (loose,) $4.75@$5.15; shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@$5.45; sugars, cut, loaf, $5.70; granulated, $5.18; clover, $6@$7.50.

COTTON.—A better feeling in the local cotton market was generated by a bullish class of English cables and reports of heavy frost in the northern portions of the western belt, latter understood to have made a top crop yield out of the question. Supplementing this news were rumors to the effect that European spinners were heavy buyers of cotton in the leading Southern markets, causing pronounced strength and higher prices at many points. The local market opened steady at an advance of 5 to 8 points, and though reactions were recorded at various times during the session, the general trend of the market continued bullish, with prices well sustained. The market for futures closed firm at a net gain of 5@7 points.

Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, steady, at 6 13-16c; Mobile, steady, at 6¾c; Savannah, 1-16c higher, 6¾c; Charleston, 6 13-16c; Wilmington, ⅛c higher, at 7⅛c; Norfolk, 7 1-16c; Augusta, 1-16c higher, 7⅛c; Memphis, 7c; St. Louis, 7c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.16	7.16	7.10	....@....
November	7.15	7.16	7.12	7.14@7.15
December	7.17	7.18	7.13	7.16@7.17
January	7.18	7.20	7.15	7.18@7.19
February	7.20	7.20	7.17	7.20@7.21
March	7.21	7.23	7.17	7.22@7.23
April	7.24	7.24	7.19	7.24@7.25
May	7.24	7.27	7.22	7.26@7.27
June	7.25	7.27	7.23	7.26@7.27
July	7.26	7.28	7.23	7.26@7.27
August	7.25	7.27	7.22	7.25@7.26
September	6.97	6.98	6.95	6.96@6.98

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—Spot cotton, fair business doing. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Receipts, 6,000 bales; middling upland, 4 1-32d. Futures opened 2 points higher; closed 1½ to 2 points net higher. December-January, 3.57s; January-February, 3.56s; February-March, 3.55s; March-April, 3.55s; April-May, 3.55s; May-June, 3.54½s; June-July, 3.54½s; July-August, 3.54b; August-September 3.52s; October, 3.50½s; October-November, 3.58½b; November-December, 3.58s. Manchester—Yarns, not much doing; cloths quiet, but steady.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	74⅞	74⅞	74 9-16	74⅞
May	78 5-16	78⅝	78	78⅝
Corn—				
December				39⅝
May	38½	38¾	38⅝	38¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	69⅝	70	69⅝	69⅞
May	73½	73⅝	73¼	73½
Corn—				
October	31	31¼	30¾	31¼
December	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝
May	32⅛	32⅜	32 9-16	32⅜
Oats—				
October				22½
December	22 13-16	22⅞	22 11-16	22⅞
May	24 5-16	24 5-16	24⅛	24¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market for wheat on the opening was dull at a decline of ⅛c. Later the decline was increased to about ½c. The early weakness was largely the result of expanding receipts in the Northwest, car lots footing 1,153, against 1,871 last year. Another element of weakness was the unsatisfactory character of cable accounts and a poor outlook for business with exporters. Later, however, the market rallied to within ¼c of the closing prices of Saturday upon the publication of the visible supply statement, showing, instead of 1,500,000 bushels increase expected, an increase of but 1,007,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 75¾c, spot; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76⅛c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80⅜c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern October, 66¾c; December, 66¼@66⅝c; May, 70c. On track: No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c. Flour—Little doing; first patents, $3.75@$3.85; second patents, $3.55@$3.65; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran—In bulk, $10.50@$10.75.

DULUTH, Oct. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67½c; October, 67½c; December, 67¼c; May, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c; No. 3 Spring, 61c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—Wheat ½c lower; No. 1 Northern, 70@69c; No. 2 Northern, 67c. Rye lower; No. 1, 50¾c. Barley—No. 2, 46¼@47c; sample, 39½@45½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40½c elevator, 41c delivered, and 40⅝c free on board afloat.

OATS—No. 2 mixed, 28½c; No. 3 mixed, 28c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track, mixed, 28½@30c; track, white, 30½@35c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 Western, 64c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; State rye, 62c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41½@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@50c, delivered.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—61@63c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $3@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $18.75@$18.90 per ton, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.35@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.75. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.30@$2.35 as to brand; bag meal, fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 80@82c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $16; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.75@$19.50; sacks, spot, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $16.50@$18.50; latter white; fine, $16.50; middlings, $17@$19; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy, chop, $16.50 bulk; oil meal, $27.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quoted: Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.75@$12; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$23@$24.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6c; 180 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 8c; 10 lb, 7⅞c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; Western greens, 8¾@8½c; Western S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4½c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—$5.90; city lard, $5.30; refined lard, South American, $6.50; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.75; compound, city, 5¼c; Western, 5¼@5¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—3:45 P. M.—Closing. Beef—Extra India mess, 76s 6d; prime mess, 71s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, strong, 56s 3d. Lard—American refined, in pails, 29s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, 28s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb., 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 36s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 31s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 54s 6d; American finest colored, dull, 56s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, November, April, 16s 9d. Turpeatine, spirits, 37s 9d; resin, common, 4s.

Imports of wheat into Liverpool during the week: From Atlantic ports, 74,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other ports, 1,000 quarters.

Imports of corn into Liverpool: From Atlantic ports, for the week, 38,400 quarters.

COFFEE.—The week in the market for coffee futures started with sentiment in the main quite friendly and speculation on a gratifying scale. The local trade was hardly prepared for the sudden uplift in prices in European markets reported in the cables. Shorts made haste to place themselves in a more secure position, while the bull element extended its holdings. The market on the first call was steady, with prices 5@10 points higher. A few foreign buying orders drifted in later in the day, and added to the general support of the market. The investment public showed rather more interest, but took hold sparingly. Minor factors affording comfort to longs included light receipts at Brazilian ports, large warehouse deliveries in the United States, and growing demand for the spot article. At the close the market was firm, with prices net 10@20 points higher, having steadily advanced all day on covering.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October				4.95@5.00
November	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95@5.05
December	5.15	5.20	5.15	5.15@5.20
January	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20@5.25
February				5.30@5.35
March	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40
April				5.40@5.45
May	5.40	5.50	5.40	5.45@5.50
June	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
July	5.55	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
August	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
September	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market firm; good average Santos, 7$200; receipts, 24,000 bags; stock, 796,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., ¼ to ½ pfg net higher; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular 15 to 25 higher; at 12 M., advanced 50; at 3 P. M., steady, ¼f lower; closed 1f net advance; total sales, 19,000 bags. January, 35.50; February, 35.75; March, 36.00; April, 36.25; May, 36.50; June, 36.75; July, 37.00; August, 37.25; September, 37.50; October, 35.00; November, 35.00; December, 35.50. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 8$175; exchange, 7⅛d; receipts, 9,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 15,000 b

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; (no washing;) small private family; willing and obliging; reference. 128 East 51st St., P. C. Jones's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; would assist in waiting, or children; in private family; good city reference. 245 East 30th St., ring McGary's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress in small family; four years' reference. 153 East 30th St., Kennedy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat, reliable young girl, as chambermaid; will assist in waiting; has personal city reference. Call two days, 313 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting or sewing. 385 East 89th St., Doran's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent young woman; understands dinners, luncheons, &c.; also excellent plain dishes; unexceptionable references; city or country. Call or address Anna, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class cook and plain laundress; in private family; best city reference. 256 West 85th St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; best reference city or country. Call at present employer's, 234 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all branches of cooking; good baker; all kinds entrées; reference; city or country. M. C., Box 283, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; excellent references last place; soups, fish, meat, game; city or country preferred. 109 West 46th St. No cards.

COOK—By a colored woman as first-class cook; reference from last place. Call, 11 to 3, 145 West 24th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By good American cook, in private family; 12 years' personal reference. 523 Lenox Av., basement.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Few more customers; fancy waists, opera cloaks, a specialty; will fit at customer's residence; reasonable. 261 West 24th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German lady speaking French and English; in an American family; 12 years' experience in Paris and this country; highest city references. Miss M. Links, Station H.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German governess of much experience to teach English, French, (Paris,) German, music; excellent references; can take entire charge if desired. Call or address Miss M. M. Brat, 136 East 47th St.

GOVERNESS OR CHAPERON.—As governess or chaperon, (English,) in a family; French, music, drawing; highest references; city or country. Address English Governess, 331 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Rev. Dr. Houghton, 1 East 29th St., recommends a cultured young lady for visiting or resident governess, tutor, or companion.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady will recommend a thoroughly competent woman as housekeeper in first-class private family; trained in titled families in Europe; highest reference. M. D., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires a situation for an excellent laundress who has been in her employment for a long time, and whom she recommends highly. Apply Monday and Tuesday at 20 West 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, experienced laundress; private family; by the day; best city reference. Laundress, 530 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By, competent laundress in private family; will assist chamberwork; city references. 788 6th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress, by Protestant woman; private family. Call at Hall's, 173 East 33d St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish laundress to take family washing home, or out by the day. Walberg, 348 East 41st St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. L. R., 132 West 16th St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman in doctor's office as nurse; good city reference. (Mrs.) Martin, 332 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent nurse to infant or young child in first-class family; best references. Employer's, 2 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By young French girl, lately landed, to take care of children. 39 West 57th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young girl as first-class seamstress; assist chambermaid or waitress; lately landed; splendid reference. 416 West 48th St., Kyne's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl, as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; references. Call or address B. M., 162 East 23d St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in private family; good reference. 360 West 53d St., O'Connor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By experienced English woman; permanent or otherwise; first-class family. H. E., Box 883, 1,269 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING.—A reliable woman wishes a large wash; has all conveniences; has best of city references. Call or address, all week, Christie, 208 West 67th St.

Miscellaneous.

CLERK.—By young woman, eight years in charge of country insurance office, as clerk in city office; stenographer and typewriter; best references. Experience, Box 7 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Swede; first-class; 15 years' best city references; age, 34; wages, $55 to $60. D., Box 285, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single; understands his duties; honest and sober; best city reference. P., 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands care horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; is good, careful driver; first-class references for sobriety and honesty. William, 12 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—English; single; age 34; medium size; 15 years' excellent city reference; last employer can be seen; willing and obliging. Joseph, Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 10 years' reference from present employer; disengaged on account of the family residing in Europe. J. J., 18 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires position for his coachman. Call or address Raymond, 18 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 10 West 45th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By Groom, 3 years' city references. 200 East 41st St. Employer can be seen any time.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young man as waiter in first-class private family; best city reference. Call or address 18 East 38th St.

Miscellaneous.

CHEF.—With best reference; for private house. M. B., 530 6th Av.

JANITOR.—Want to secure a position for a colored man as janitor; has lived with me for 15 years, and is honest, sober, and capable. B., Box 150, Times Office.

YOUNG MAN, 24, WISHES POSITION AT ANYthing; wholesale house preferred. O'Connor, 232 East 75th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Useful man; able to assist waitress at table. If about twenty-two, call, with city reference, 4 to 5 o'clock, 18 East 80th St.

WANTED—Boilermakers; good wages. Apply Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

WANTED—Operator on bonnaz machine work. A. Z., Box 158 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—COOK.—By family of four and two children in house at Lakewood, a first-class cook; thoroughly capable, of good sense, and able to appreciate a good place. Only such a cook need apply, between 1 and 4 o'clock, Tuesday, at 45 West 49th St.

WANTED—In small private family, competent girl as laundress and chambermaid; must thoroughly understand her work and have best city references; wages, $20. Apply Tuesday, from 10 to 1, at 33 West 25th St.

WANTED—A good French cook. Apply, with excellent references only, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 21 West 12th St.

WANTED—A competent English waitress. Apply Tuesday, 10 to 12, 9 East 33d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,512.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JENNIE L. LISSNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jennie L. Lissner, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated October 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 31, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MAYER HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mayer Hoffman, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Mayer Hoffman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1899 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Oct. 30th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MOONEY SCHREIBER, Bankrupt. No. 1,522.

Notice is hereby given that Mooney Schreiber, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 30, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC STEUERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Steuerman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 30, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of THE PERUVIAN OCHRE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 29 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of November, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from November 3, 1899, to November 15, 1899.

RICHARD T. GREENE,
Secretary.

Dated New York, Oct. 23, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD D. WELDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,627.

To the creditors of Edward D. Weldon of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Edward D. Weldon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 30, 1899.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITY MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY'S SECURITIES.

Whereas, the Security Mortgage & Trust Company, a corporation of the State of Texas, heretofore to wit, on or about the 25th day of September, 1888, entered into a certain trust agreement with the Holland Trust Company whereunto and whereby it was provided that said Holland Trust Company should act as Trustee for certain holders of debentures to be issued by said Security Mortgage & Trust Company, and

Whereas, said Holland Trust Company having resigned its trust, the said Security & Trust Company was on the 6th day of May, 1895, appointed successor Trustee in place of said Holland Trust Company to complete the execution of its trust, and

Whereas, on or about the 28th day of May, 1895, said New York Security & Trust Company entered into a trust agreement with the Security Mortgage & Trust Company under which it has proceeded in the execution of the trust made to the Holland Trust Company aforesaid, and

Whereas, it was provided in said trust agreement that if the Security Mortgage & Trust Company make default in any of the interest or principal of its debentures for the space of sixty days, that the Trustee should at once proceed to collect and sell the securities in its hands pledged as collateral for said debentures, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said debentures issued under said agreement, and the same has continued for sixty days and longer, and now continues, and

Whereas, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in an action entitled R. Heaton Smith et al. against the New York Security & Trust Company, made and entered on the 10th day of October, 1899, the sale of such collateral was directed,

Now, therefore, the New York Security & Trust Company, as Trustee, hereby gives notice that on the 31st day of October, 1899, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it to secure Series "A," "C," "E," "I," "K," "L," "M," "N," of the Security Mortgage & Trust Company's debentures, including any real estate which has been acquired by said Trustee under said trust agreements, and held as collateral to the aforesaid debenture series. If all of said securities are not sold on that day, such sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day until completed. Lists of the securities may be seen upon application at the office of the New York Security & Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City, where full explanations and information will be given with regard to said series, and with regard to the terms of the proposed sale thereof.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., Trustee.
ARTHUR H. MASTEN, Master.
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Counsel.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ANNIE MULVIHILL, plaintiff, against JOHN W. DECKER, Wilhelmina Hierhagen, Mary Kuhn, Annie Becker, Helen Becker, Lizzie Chiardo, (formerly Becker), Jennie Becker, Ella Becker, Bertha Regal, Hedwig Brosig, Hermann Struppeck, Marie Struppeck, John P. Lucignanie, otherwise called John Schwenn, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Julius Schwenn, deceased; M. Sophie Lucignanie or Schwenn, wife of said John P. Lucignanie or Schwenn; Henry J. Schumacker, as receiver of rents, issues, and profits, appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, New York County, dated July 20, 1898, in an action in said court in which Julius Schwenn was plaintiff and Wilhelmina Hierhagen and others were defendants; John Doe, and Richard Roe, whose true names are unknown to the plaintiff, and all other heirs at law of Alfred Schwenn, late of the City of New York, deceased, who are unknown and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 16th, 1899.

ERNEST HALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 64 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Wilhelmina Hierhagen, Hedwig Brosig, Hermann Struppeck, Marie Struppeck, Bertha Regal, Helen Becker, Lizzie Chiardo, (formerly Becker); John Doe, and Richard Roe, whose true names are unknown to plaintiff, and all other heirs at law of Alfred Schwenn, late of the City of New York, deceased, who are unknown and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated on the 15th day of September, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on September 15th, 1899.—Dated September 15th, 1899.

ERNEST HALL,
Atty. for Plaintiff, 64 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s23-law6wTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—ISIDOR COHEN, plaintiff, against EVA COHEN, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, April 21, 1899.
AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City.

To Eva Cohen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 203 West Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

o24-law6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-law6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County o New York, notice is nereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co., No. 166 and 168 Fulton Street, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1aw6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM VARLEY et al., defendants.

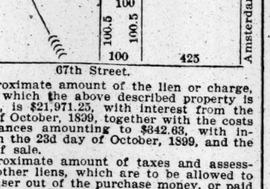
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Company, auctioneers, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-Seventh Street, running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westerly, parallel with Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly, along said northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet to the point of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.
EZEKIEL FIXMAN,
Referee.

Davies, Stone & Auerbach, attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $21,971.25, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $542.63, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $300.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.
EZEKIEL FIXMAN,
Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM E. THORN, plaintiff, against JULIA LAW and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first (21st) day of November 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

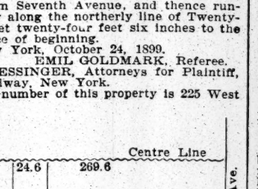
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point in the centre line of the block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, distant two hundred and sixty-nine feet six inches westerly from the westerly line of Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street, twenty-four feet six inches; running thence southerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point on the north side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and ninety-two feet two inches westerly from Seventh Avenue, and thence running easterly along the northerly line of Twenty-seventh Street twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York.

Street and number of this property is 225 West 27th Street.



The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, one for $25,000, with interest at 5% from May 31st, 1899, and the other for $2,500, with interest at 6% from May 31, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,817.17, with interest thereon from 23d day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to about $171.85, with interest from October 23d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $376.49 and interest.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

o24-2aw3wTu&F&nov14

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS and TENEMENTS

within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

FOR

UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorizes the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 6, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence southerly through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets; thence easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; to the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet, to a place of beginning, known as No. 54 on a certain map of property belonging to the City of New York, and known by the street No. 66 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1899.

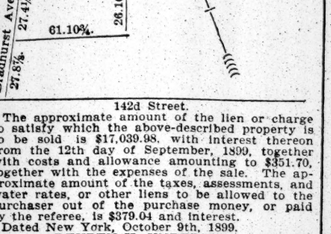
ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BENJAMIN F. EDSALL, Attorney for Defendants John Goodwin and others, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALBERT D. HARTCORN, Guardian ad Litem for Infant Defendant, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 66 West 36th Street:



The premises will be sold subject to the lien of every debt of Katherine Laracy Goodwin, deceased. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $446 7-100 and interest.—Dated New York, 20th day of October, 1899. ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

o24-2aw8wTu&F&n16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO and others, defendants.

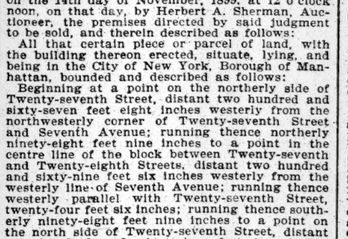
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue distant twenty-seven (27) feet eight and seven-eighths (8⅞) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, said point being opposite the centre of a party wall, and running thence northerly along said easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue twenty-seven (27) feet four and one-quarter (4¼) inches to a point opposite the centre of another party wall; thence easterly nearly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said last-mentioned party wall fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches, more or less; thence southerly on a line perpendicular to One Hundred and Forty-second Street twenty-six (26) feet ten (10) inches to a point opposite the centre of said first-mentioned party wall, and thence westerly nearly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said first-mentioned party wall sixty-one (61) feet ten and three-quarter (10¾) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.
REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 4 Bradhurst Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,039.98, with interest thereon from the 12th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $451.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $370.64 and interest.

Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.
REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

o10-2aw3wTu&Th&o31

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., Plaintiff, against ROBERT L. ASKEY et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point in the centre line of the block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, distant two hundred and sixty-nine feet six inches westerly from the westerly line of Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street, twenty-four feet six inches; running thence southerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point on the north side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and ninety-two feet two inches westerly from Seventh Avenue, and thence running easterly along the northerly line of Twenty-seventh Street twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York.

Street and number of this property is 225 West 27th Street.

The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, one for $25,000, with interest at 5% from May 31st, 1899, and the other for $2,500, with interest at 6% from May 31, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,817.17, with interest thereon from 23d day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to about $171.85, with interest from October 23d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $376.49 and interest.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

o24-2aw3wTu&F&nov14

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS and TENEMENTS

within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

FOR

UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorizes the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 6, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—WILLIAM HENRY HORNER and another, plaintiffs, against JAMES WILLOX HORNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory jud

RAPID TRANSIT HEARING

Arguments on the Application to Reduce the Contractor's Bond.

COURT'S DECISION RESERVED

Attack on the Commission's Plan by George Zabriskie, Representing Park Avenue Property Owners.

The application for the reduction of the amount of the bond to be required from the contractor for the proposed rapid-transit road was argued yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Barrett, Patterson and Ingraham heard the argument and reserved decision.

Edward M. Shepard of counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission opened the hearing by recalling the circumstances under which the Appellate Division had required that a stipulation be inserted in any contract which might be made for the construction of the road; that a bond should be required in the sum of not less than $15,000,000, to insure the completion and operation of the road. The board, he said, now desired a reduction of the amount required to $5,000,000. Mr. Shepard assumed that the decision of the court last year had been governed by a regard for the interests of the city generally, and not the interests of any particular citizens or property owners. Referring to George Zabriskie, who was present to oppose the application, Mr. Shepard continued:

"I hardly think the amount of the bond was fixed out of any special regard for the interests of Mr. Zabriskie's clients, who oppose the construction of the road altogether. The total assessed valuations of the properties, the owners of which Mr. Zabriskie represents, is only $2,171,000. A bond of $15,000,000 would hardly be exacted to protect that interest. The question now before the court is, therefore, whether in present conditions the interests of the city will best be conserved by requiring that the bond shall be $15,000,000, or by reducing the amount."

Mr. Shepard then said that the scheme of the commission had been modified to the extent that it was proposed to construct first the section from the Brooklyn Bridge to Fifty-ninth Street, instead of attempting to build the entire line at once. He called attention to the statement made recently by Controller Coler regarding the matter. The Controller held that the exaction of so large a bond would be injurious to the city, and that it would defeat the very object of the court in fixing such a high figure. It would lessen and perhaps prevent competition for the contract, and even if a contractor should be obtained the cost of executing so large a bond would necessarily have to be added to the cost of the road. It might, in fact, be utterly impossible to find a contractor who could give so large a bond, and there was really no public interest at present which would require it, Mr. Shepard maintained.

Mr. Zabriskie followed, opposing the application. He asserted, in the first place, that the stipulation as to the bond was an essential factor in the judgment already rendered, and being part of a final judgment it could not be modified now, any more than any other judgment. Mr. Zabriskie also declared that the city could not undertake the work at present, because of the provision of law regarding its debt-incurring capacity. He also said:

"While the debt-incurring capacity of the city has not materially improved since the court passed upon the matter before, the amount of money which the rapid transit cost has greatly increased. There has been a large advance in the price of structural steel, and the cost of steel work constitutes more than one-fifth of the probable cost of the road. A very important item of increase, also, is in the cost of labor, brought about largely, though not wholly, through the provisions of the labor law. Under that law eight hours constitute a day's work, and the prevailing rate of wages must be paid. The city has given practical interpretation to the question of wages, and at the suggestion of the Mayor $2 has been fixed as the lowest rate to be paid to a laborer employed by the city. Evidently the Rapid Transit Board could not permit its contractor to pay less, and for an eight-hour day. The increase in the cost of the work due to these causes will probably be at least $7,500,000 over the cost as estimated by the board when it first came before the court with its present plan."

Mr. Zabriskie also attacked the scheme for constructing the road in sections. He maintained that the section below Fifty-ninth Street would not afford real rapid transit to any extent, and that unless extended far above that point the road could not be made to pay.

Corporation Counsel Whalen followed Mr. Zabriskie. He said that the city authorities were satisfied that the city would save money if the bond should be reduced. He would be in favor, he said, of having the city construct the road, if that were possible under the present rapid transit law, but it was not. In any event, he thought the building of the road should be begun at the northern end.

A. B. Boardman of counsel for the commission said:

"Mr. Zabriskie's very appearance here is the strongest possible argument for the feasibility of the present ideas of the commission. He merely represents certain Park Avenue property owners who do not want the road constructed at all. He is not here as a friend of the court or out of regard for the interests of the city. The Court might very properly say to him, 'We don't want your advice.' The points relating to the amount of the bond are not of any special interest to his clients. He is here to kill the whole enterprise, if he can."

Mr. Boardman also said that if the amendment to the Constitution to be voted on next week, separating county and city debts, should be passed, there would be no more trouble about the debt-limit question.

MISS JESSIE WOOD DEAD.

Dramatic Critic and Humorous Writer Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Miss Jessie Wood, for the past two years the dramatic critic of The New York Evening Journal, died on Sunday night at her home, 131 East Forty-third Street. Miss Wood caught cold on Dewey Day, Sept. 30 last, but no serious symptoms developed until within the past week. Pneumonia then set in, and with an added attack of peritonitis, her illness soon became fatal.

Miss Wood lived alone in the city. Her mother, sister, and brother, who live in England, were notified by cable of her death.

Miss Wood was born in London, and came to this country with her parents when a child. The family settled in Kansas on a farm, and later returned to England. Miss Wood came back to this country and became a designer for a fashionable women's tailor.

Her literary start was brought about through a poem she sent to Life. She was paid well for this, which encouraged her to do other work for the paper.

Miss Wood was sent abroad last Spring, partly in the interests of the paper and partly owing to her poor health. She wrote several humorous sketches of London and Parisian life, which are considered to be her best work.

Suspicion of Insanity Helps McGrath.

Thomas McGrath, who has been on trial for killing his sweetheart, Jennie Coyle, at 442 Tenth Avenue, last May, yesterday pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree and was remanded for sentence. On Friday the trial was interrupted by the statement to Justice Fursman that Dr. Campbell, the Tombs physician, considered the prisoner insane. Justice Fursman appointed a committee to examine into the prisoner's sanity, but the commission could not agree, and the Justice said he would accept a plea of manslaughter in the first degree, as he did not like the idea of possibly sending an insane man to the electric chair.

Philip McDermott Must Be Tried.

Judge McMahon, in Part III., General Sessions, yesterday denied the motion made by Lawyer Abram Levy, and indorsed by the District Attorney, that the indictment against Philip McDermott be dismissed. McDermott, on the night of June 19, had a quarrel with one George Waldvogel, who died from stab wounds. The Grand Jury brought in an indictment for assault in the first degree. The application for a dismissal was based on the fact that the principal witness was dead. In denying the motion, Judge McMahon said: "I do not desire to prejudice his defense, but I simply hold that it is a question for the jury and not for the Court to determine."

THE NATIONAL ARTS CLUB.

Formal Opening of an Association Designed to Unite Artists and Manufacturing Interests.

The National Arts Club, an association that unites the artists and art lovers on the one side and manufacturing interests on the other, formally opened its doors last night. The clubhouse, at 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who lihtened to a string band from Damrosch's Orchestra discoursing airs and other musical pieces by American composers, admired the harmonies in gold, green, and brown of the walls by Lamb, the soft rich tilework of Volkmar, and the masterpieces by American landscape and figure painters loaned by members of the club as ornaments.

The gallery shows in the middle of its floors a fountain set in ferns and Autumn berries, with Karl Bitter's amusing little group of boys teasing each other. On the walls are etchings after famous Japanese and other vases, while the gallery and lounging rooms are decked with Tiffany glass jars, splendid in their iridescence; pottery by Brouwer, with opalescent glazes, and Grueby faience [illegible] ately and sober in tones of green and yellow.

This club differs from others in several ways, especially in the fact that it has a very serious purpose, namely, to encourage the art side of American manufactures. On its social side it presents an innovation in club life. It offers equal privileges to women, and has already over a hundred members of the gentler sex. For their special use the second floor is set aside; it is charming in decorations, with no trace of lavishness or vulgarity—delicate wall paintings instead of wall papers—five landscapes by American artists over the mantelpieces—resting and toilet rooms of immaculate taste. The women members have the free use of the main floor and gallery, as well as of the old Dutch cafe in the basement. This club is already the natural meeting place of committees from the art organizations, and forms a bond of union between the latter and similar societies in other cities.

Its membership is not only National, but cosmopolitan, including residents of the various European capitals. Its President is George B. Post, the architect; the Secretary and Managing Director is Charles de Kay, and the Treasurer is Spencer Trask. Charles R. Lamb is Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, Franklin G. Colby of the House Committee, and R. W. Gilder of the Library Committee.

Among the artists present last night were T. W. Wood, the late President, and Frederick Dielman, the new President of the Academy of Design; J. G. Brown, J. Carroll Beckwith, and J. Q. A. Ward of the Board of Trustees. C. R. and Frederick Lamb, John La Farge, Benjamin C. Porter, Karl Bitter, Mr. Bush-Brown, and many others of note.

To grace the house-warming, a small exhibition of articles in gold and silver is shown. It will be at the clubhouse for a fortnight, and can be seen by non-members through the card of the Secretary or some other member. Prominent are a case of old Dutch, French, and German silver lent by S. P. Avery, and another filled with Tatar silver ornaments and prayer cases, Russian icons, and other objects, collected by George Kennan during his investigations of the prison system of Russia and Siberia; the latter are loaned by Alexander W. Drake of The Century Company. Several prize placques and trophies are from the workshop of Theodore B. Starr, together with a reduction in silver from the bronze statue of Diana, by Frederick MacMonnies.

Among the modern silver are bowls and yachting trophies. But the showing of modern American silver is meagre. The "rush" of persons demanding silver for wedding and other presents this Autumn has been so unprecedented that the big firms in many cases have declined at the last minute to let any objects go, even for a few weeks. Prosperity has been bad for the little show at the Arts Club. Yet the catalogue says, being "quality not quantity" and "small exhibits, not large ones," the failure of many silversmiths to make good their promises is not of vital importance. There is more than enough to admire and remember.

Wax and clay models for objects in gold and silver by Henry Linder, the sculptor, reveal a modeling ability in a man whose work for silver and bronze has been admired at the exhibitions of the Sculpture Society and Architectural League.

The club proposes to have exhibitions of American art potteries, leather, ivory, and wood carving, silks, &c., during the course of the Winter, with small exhibits of American paintings not otherwise provided for by the art societies and art dealers of the city.

The club has a membership of 1,100, and is without debts.

PARIS AND CHICAGO FAIRS.

Mr. Peck Speaks Before the Brooklyn Get-Together Club.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris Exposition, presided at a dinner given in his honor by the Get-Together Club last evening at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn. He introduced the speeches of the evening with a short talk on the position of social economics at the Paris Exposition. Commissioner Peck spoke of the great number of exhibits which would be sent to Paris from this country and compared the scope of next year's exposition in France with that of the World's Fair in Chicago.

"The Paris Exposition," he said, "is to be the greatest of all similar exhibitions that have occurred in that city. While in Chicago the grounds were of wider area and the buildings elegant beyond comparison, yet you will see next year an exhibition that cannot be excelled in respect to its order and compactness. It will cover 350 acres, while the World's Fair occupied 750, but the average American will find as much to interest him as he did in the beautiful White City of six years ago."

The social economy exhibit, Mr. Peck said, is to be one of the most interesting of all the departments that have been planned. He said:

"International expositions promote a benefit more far-reaching than any considered merely from a commercial standpoint. They promote the fellowship of men. For a hundred years the American Republic has been doing more to advance this fellowship than any other nation. Now comes the grand opportunity, at the close of the century, to crown that monument in the presence of all nations, while the peoples of every land stand by and applaud the forward strides of American civilization."

Other speakers of the evening were John B. Weber, Commissioner General for the Pan-American Exposition of 1901, and Howard J. Rogers; Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the League for Social Service; Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, and Dr. William H. Tolman were among those present.

SURROGATE VARNUM'S REPORT.

Arrears of Cases Disposed Of and Appraisers' Abuses Corrected.

Surrogate James M. Varnum has prepared and sent to Gov. Roosevelt a statement pertaining to the affairs of the Surrogate's office and mentioning the work done by him since his appointment, eight months ago. The statement contrasts the condition of the cases in that office now as against the condition when Surrogate Varnum entered the office. The statement is, in part, as follows:

My predecessor left undecided some 180 contested will cases and motions. Of these 180 matters, all but six will have been disposed of by the 1st day of November, and of the remainder, three are awaiting reargument requested by counsel, and the other three involve peculiarly complicated questions of law. By the end of November, at the latest, all of the arrears left by my predecessor will certainly have been disposed of.

The current work of my part of the court has not suffered thereby. Every contested will case tried before and submitted to me to date has been already decided, and the same statement will apply, with but a few isolated exceptions, to every motion argued before me to date.

One of the greatest abuses found by the Legislative Committee was the exaction of illegal and extortionate fees by Inventory Appraisers. My experience has proved beyond question that there is no difficulty in securing as such appraisers gentlemen of the highest class, who are willing to accept and properly discharge the duties of such position, even at the somewhat inadequate per diem compensation allowed by law, and who will not condescend to the demand or exaction of illegal fees—a system of blackmailing that has to my own knowledge and that of the bar at large prevailed at times for some years past. In my opinion that system has been wholly broken up.

The Court now requires all such Appraisers' fees to be taxed by the Surrogate, on prescribed forms, specifying in detail the times and nature of services. It will be the fault of the bar hereafter if any extortionate Appraiser is not instantly checked in his illegal practices.

Other minor abuses connected with the administration of the office have been improved, and the requirement of politeness and courtesy from employes toward all persons, rich or poor, having dealings with the office, has been rigidly enforced.

I desire specially to add that in all plans and acts relative to an improved administration, I have had the hearty co-operation of my associate, Mr. Surrogate Fitzgerald.

If your head is broad at the front, narrow at the back, or the reverse; if your temples are hollow, or lumpy, haven't you found it difficult to get a Derby to fit?

When you get it doesn't it feel stiff and uncomfortable?

The Automatic Derby adjusts itself just to those peculiarities. $3.

Fancy waistcoats, not the glittery kind—the kind that look best with your coat buttoned—but soft, subdued patterns. $6 to $8.

Our little collection of $5 trousers may interest you. Not diamonds at glass prices, but trousers worth more than $5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TO FIGHT THE PAPER TRUST

Company Formed by Englishmen to Operate in Canada.

TARIFF QUESTION INVOLVED

Dominion May Raise the Stumpage Tax Unless This Government Lowers the Duty on Paper.

Plans which have been quietly maturing for several months have at last been completed, and as a result there has been formed an immense new paper company, which, though its factories will be located in Canada, purposes nevertheless to enter the American field and actively to compete with the International Paper Company, which now controls the majority of the news paper mills of the United States. English capitalists are back of the scheme, one of the supporting interests being the Edward Lloyd Company, Limited, publishers of The London Daily Chronicle and Lloyd's Weekly.

It is understood that the company will have practically unlimited capital. J. C. Morgan, formerly manager of the Niagara Falls Paper Company, which is operated by Niagara power, and was recently taken over by the International Paper Company, is the American representative of the new concern, and in all probability will be its general manager. Mr. Morgan has recently been in London making arrangements in respect to the organization of the company, and is now in this city in connection, it is understood, with the same business. The new company, whose name has not yet been finally determined, may fairly be said to have begun work already. Three thousand square miles of excellent timber land has been obtained in Canada, and contracts have been entered into giving the company the right to the use, if necessary, of water rights representing 200,000 horse power.

In the early Spring the work of erecting what will be the largest paper mill in the world, at a cost of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, will be begun, and it is hoped to have it in operation by next Fall. This mill will be located in the Ottawa Valley, near the Canadian capital, and when in full running order will give employment to between 1,800 and 2,000 men. It will have a capacity of 600 tons a day, and the product will include news paper, manila and book paper, and bleached sulphite pulp for ruling and fine paper. The machinery for the mills some of which has already been ordered, will be almost entirely of American make, and will be modern and complete in every particular. Other mills will be erected as the business of the company warrants.

It is understood that the men at the head of the new company are hopeful that, as a result of the deliberations of the International Commission, this Government may be induced to lower the duty on Canadian paper entering this country. If this is not done, it is intimated that the Canadian Government will retaliate by putting what is equivalent to an export duty on Canadian wood, on which American paper manufacturers depend to a greater or less extent. That is to say, the Canadians will raise the stumpage tax from 25 cents a cord to $3 a cord and rebate $2.75 to any paper manufacturer in Canada. This, obviously, would give the Canadian manufacturer an advantage over the American maker. In any event, the men interested in the new company insist that they will enter the American field and sell their paper in competition with the International Company, and at lower prices.

In connection with the organization of this company, it is learned that H. C. Phillips of London, editor of a number of publications in the interest of the paper trade, is seeking to arrange a meeting of all the paper manufacturers of Great Britain, Canada, and this country, to be held in New York in May or June next.

NEW ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Elevated Trains to Run Over the West End Trolley Tracks.

President Clinton Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that it was the intention of the company to run trains from the Fifth Avenue elevated line over the trolley road known as the West End route to Coney Island.

This line runs from the Union Station at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street through Borough Park, Blythebourne, Van Pelt Manor, Bath Beach, and Bensonhurst to Coney Island. A connection between the elevated and trolley line is being built at Thirty-sixth Street, and by next Spring it is expected trains will be in operation over this route from the bridge to Coney Island.

THE 69TH'S NEW ADJUTANT.

Col. Duffy Appoints Grenville Temple Emmet to the Post.

Col. Edward Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment added a historic name yesterday to the roll of officers when he tendered the appointment of Regimental Adjutant to Grenville Temple Emmet. The new appointee will take the rank of Captain. Capt. Emmet belongs to the Emmet family famous in Irish history.

"By the appointment of Capt. Emmet," said Col. Duffy yesterday, "the Sixty-ninth will become dearer than ever to the Irish heart. With the presence in this country of Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin and with the awakening of interest in the Parnell Monument, there is necessarily greater interest in the progress of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and I am sure that all Irishmen who are proud of the great regiment will be glad to hear of the appointment and acceptance of Capt. Emmet."

Capt. Emmet succeeds Capt. John A. Davidson, who goes to the Seventh Regiment as Captain of Company E.

All cars transfer to Greater New York's Greatest Store.

Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

Money Saving Values in
Children's Bonnets

All Styles All Prices

Our assortment of Infants' and Children's Imported Bonnets is elegant and varied. A special purchase under specially advantageous conditions enables us to offer these bonnets at 50 per cent. less than what you'd have to pay elsewhere. Mothers, you should take advantage of these splendid values!

Ladies' Corsets

We sell the regular $1.25 C. B. a la Spirite Corset, made of fine imported sateen, with 11 and 12 inch steels, low bust and short hips, perfect shape, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Colors, pink, blue, drab, black, and white; for only

98c.

Second floor, front, centre.

Refreshing.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

THINK THIS "SAILOR" A THIEF.

"Arthur La Due" in Court for the Second Time.

About ten days ago Arthur La Due, on trial before Recorder Goff, charged with the larceny of a watch, told the jury that he was on the Iowa and had participated in the battle of Santiago. They acquitted him.

Yesterday morning among the prisoners arraigned was the same man in the same uniform, and charged with stealing a gold watch from Charles Warn of 102 East Twentieth Street on the night of Oct. 21. An accomplice in uniform named Robert Burke pleaded not guilty and was taken to the Tombs. La Due pleaded not guilty, and when asked his name said it was Sylvester Duncanson. The Recorder then called upon all the jurymen in court to behold the case before him as an object lesson of misplaced sympathy. The Judge directed the District Attorney to communicate with Capt. R. D. Evans to ascertain if the man was on the Iowa.

The prisoner was about to be taken to the Tombs when the court stenographer, Thomas W. Osborne, held a brief conversation with the Recorder, who called the prisoner back and said, "I am still further astonished to learn from the court stenographer that last week, two nights after your acquittal, while he was walking with his wife on West End Avenue, you bumped into him and tried to steal his watch, and that when caught you pretended to be drunk."

ACCUSED OF FORGING CHECKS.

Willis W. Metcalfe Arrested, Charged with Swindling Many Firms.

Willis W. Metcalfe, a newspaper man, was arrested in a Sixth Avenue saloon yesterday morning by a detective of the Fuller Agency, and after waiving examination, was bound over to the Grand Jury by Magistrate Olmsted in the East Fifty-seventh Street Court in default of $500 bail, on a charge of forgery. The specific charge against him is the alleged forgery of a check for $5.25, payable to his order, to which was signed the name of Frank A. Ehret, son of George Ehret, the brewer. Metcalfe presented this check on Aug. 27 to Henry F. Eisentrager, a druggist, at 1,882 Third Avenue, for 90 cents' worth of drugs and received the difference in change. The check was drawn on the Fifth Avenue Bank, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, where Mr. Ehret has an account. The forgery was discovered as soon as the check reached the bank.

Upon investigation the agency discovered that the Ehret check was but one of a large number of forgeries of a similar nature in this and other cities, and, strangely enough, the larger part of these were drawn for the same amount, $5.25. Besides New York, Metcalfe, it is alleged, has operated in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities.

From 1888 up to within two years ago, the prisoner was employed on various papers of this city, but was almost invariably discharged for financial irregularities. He is said to be a victim of the morphine habit, and to this largely the police ascribe his downfall.

Metcalfe's family connections are good. He was, it is said, at one time a member of the Calumet, Meadow Brook, and other clubs. Fifteen years ago his grandmother died, leaving him about $20,000, and while it lasted Metcalfe was a well-known figure among the more expensive "Tenderloin" resorts. A few years later, so Mr. Fuller said last night, Metcalfe's mother left New York and went to Paris in order to get away from her son, whose drafts on her then amounted to oppression. Two years ago the young man dropped out of the familiar places along Park Row.

Among the checks he has forged, as alleged, is one passed on Major Pond Aug. 10 for $5.25, drawn on the Fifth National Bank and signed by "R. A. Townsend." Another victim is the firm of Brooks Brothers, the Broadway clothiers, of whom Metcalfe bought a suit of clothes for $35 with a check drawn on A. J. Cassatt & Co. of Philadelphia, and signed by J. L. Pequignot. This suit Metcalfe had on when arrested.

"When the news of this man's arrest becomes known," said Mr. Fuller last night, "we will get a bushel basket of complaints from half a dozen different cities. He has been living for two years at least on his swindling operations."

Justice Fursman to Try R. B. Molineux

Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Katherine J. Adams, is to be tried before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Yesterday morning District Attorney Gardiner made a formal application to Justice Fursman for the transfer of the case from General Sessions to the Supreme Court. Justice Fursman granted the order, and later in the day the District Attorney notified Weeks & Battle, attorneys for Molineux, to appear before Justice Fursman this morning in order that a date for the trial may be set.

Will Continue to Call at Gibraltar.

Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd Line, said yesterday nothing is known to them of an alleged dispatch from Algiers, quoted in the Paris Matin relating to the calling of the steamers of the North German Lloyd at Algiers instead of at Gibraltar. The steamers of the North German Lloyd in the Mediterranean service will continue to call at Gibraltar both westward and eastward as heretofore.

Reorganization of a Clothing Firm.

The firm of Naumburg, Kraus & Co., clothiers, will go into liquidation, and will be reorganized to-morrow. Two of the members of the firm, the Kraus brothers, will go into the banking business. M. & W. Naumburg will be the style of the new firm. The location of the new firm will not be changed.

SALE OF
"PERFECTION" SHIRTS.
UNLAUNDERED.

High grade garments, made from Williamsville Muslin, with 1900 York St., Belfast, linen bosoms. Hand finished, —extra reinforced.

Open back or open front and back.

Sizes 13½ to 18. All sleeve lengths,
85 cents each;
$5.00 per half dozen.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"And haud their Hallowe'en
Fu' blythe that night."
—Burns.

The day permitting us to be "a moment merry," let us make together a list of household saints that still give their help to home-makers.

First we'll put the French Louis, not canonized despite their benefits to posterity. If you do not know the wealth of beauty they have bequeathed, our showrooms have an interesting story to tell. And whoever heard of St. David? Yet the "Empire" style is largely his legacy.

The English saints must not be forgot. How much comfort we owe to Chippendale, Morris, and the rest! Also the Dutch masters, who designed for the Fathers of New Amsterdam, deserve a place at the head of the list. Many a sturdy and beautiful piece of our making was originally their model.

What a delightful provision for gifts, after the spirits and sprites of Hallowe'en have done their work of match-making, the "saints" furnish the wedding gifts.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FUNERAL OF STAGE DOG ZIP.

Plaster Cast of His Face to be Finished in Marble.

Zip, son of the dog Fly, who inherited his father's histrionic gifts and entertained the public nightly for the last seventeen years, died on Thursday night. Zip asserted his predilection for the footlights in his puppyhood. At the age of five months he made his first appearance with "the Mannings," in Cleveland, Ohio, and has never missed a night since.

He went through his performance at a music hall on Thursday night last. He came off the stage and went to sleep in his mistress's dressing room. When it was time to leave the theatre Mrs. Manning called him. He tried to get up, but couldn't. She carried him to her home, at 211 East Eleventh Street, put his velvet blanket on him and put him in his bed, sending for a veterinary, but before he arrived Zip had died. "Senile exhaustion" was the diagnosis of the doctor. Mrs. Manning, who is the daughter of a New York sculptor, had her father make a death mask of Zip, and it will be finished in marble.

Zip lay in state in his velvet robe, surrounded by a guard of two fox terriers and a bulldog. A white coffin, highly polished, was made, and in it the body was laid. Floral pieces sent by the performers at the music hall surrounded the coffin. The funeral started from the Eleventh Street house early yesterday afternoon, and later Zip was laid beside the body of his gifted parent, at New Bergen. Marking the resting place of the two dogs a granite stone of respectable size will be erected.

CONDITION OF THE OBELISK.

The Climate Causes Disintegration on One Side—May Be Inclosed.

A careful examination made yesterday of the Obelisk in Central Park showed that there is foundation for the statement that the stone is disintegrating under the influence of the damp atmosphere and severe frosts of this climate. Evidences of the ravages of the weather are particularly noticeable on the west face of the Obelisk, which has a scaly appearance in places. On this side, which is the one on which the shaft rested when it was partly buried in the sand in Egypt, there are fewer hieroglyphics than on the other three surfaces. The damage which has resulted from the exposure of the stone to the dampness and cold of the climate has not gone far enough to injure the carvings on the three sides where they are most numerous.

There has been a slight but constant spreading of the crack, or fissure, which extends from the base to the south side of the Obelisk, which was filled with a wooden plug covered with cement when the stone was erected on its present site, and it has been necessary several times to repair the cement when it became loosened by the action of the elements.

Willis Holly, Secretary of the Park Board, said yesterday that the article in yesterday's issue of The New York Times, calling attention to the bad condition of the Obelisk, was the first intimation which the department had received that it might be necessary to place the stone under cover in order to preserve it from destruction. The matter would be investigated, he said, and if it should be found necessary to move the Obelisk suggestions as to its future location would then be in order.

COMMODORE GERRY'S TRUNKS.

No Action Begun by Him to Test the Personal Baggage Act.

Collector Bidwell declined yesterday to discuss the subject of Elbridge T. Gerry's eighteen trunks, which last Wednesday were taken to the Appraiser's Stores on the arrival of their owner from Europe, except to say that he considered the incident closed. Mr. Gerry entered the property as merchandise in the Second Division on Saturday, and deposited a check, said to be for $3,000, against any duties that might be assessed. Mr. Gerry called yesterday at the Custom House and thanked ex-Judge John Quackenbush, Deputy Collector in charge of the Second Division, for the courtesies shown him in the transaction.

The Custom House authorities said that they had no knowledge that Mr. Gerry had decided to take action to test the Personal Baggage act. Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division, said:

"Commodore Gerry was all right in his position. He acted honorably, and there is no controversy between this department and him. It was his opinion that wearing apparel was not subject to the 'hundred-dollar clause,' and he wouldn't admit that it was by declaring the value of the apparel he brought with him. He simply said that he had brought the goods with him, and left it to the customs officers to do what they thought best. These goods are regarded as subject to duty by this department, and Commodore Gerry will have to pay the duty and test the law afterward. I think the trunks will be delivered to him at once. He has been good humored about it all, though it has been a great inconvenience to him and his family, of course."

Adolph Peabody's Diamonds.

Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, received yesterday from Adolph Peabody affidavits in support of his assertion that the diamonds worth $15,000 which he surrendered last week to the Treasury authorities were bought by him in this country, taken by him to Europe, and brought back, and therefore not subject to duty. Former business associates of Peabody, with whom he is now at odds, denounced him as a smuggler. Treasury agents will test the merit of the affidavits.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
Smith, Gray & Co.
NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave, Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave

Our Top Coats.

Short ones, long ones that hide the tails of your frock coats, silk-lined ones, others lined with serge, soft rough Oxfords, Tan Coverts, Whipcords, Blacks, and so on until good taste and good fashion is completely exhausted. $15 to $32.

Scottish Clan plaid, seamless, Vicuna Dressing Robes.

These Robes are woven especially for us, by the celebrated Johnsons Mills of Elgin, Scotland, in the absolutely correct plaids of various Clans.

Men's Suits, $15 to $35.

Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The Best in the World for $3.50.

Imported Norwegian Russet Calf, on the famous Warwick last, knob toe. Calf lined, full double sole to heel. Others charge $5 to $6 for its equal. Sent by mail for $3.75.

I am the largest maker and retailer of $3.50 shoes in the world. I lead the fashions, and have won the patronage of the young men.

I make and sell through my 60 retail stores in the large cities more $3.50 shoes at one profit than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

I carry a larger variety of styles and widths of men's $3.50 shoes than any other shoe dealer in this city.

Catalog free.

Factory: Brockton, Mass.

Over 1,000,000 Wearers

MY CITY STORES.—93 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. ....8:15 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wed., Sat. & Election Day. "A tempest of long-continued applause."—Herald. "Stage crowded with living pictures."—Times. "Immediate and unmistakable success."—World. "Sothern's new play a treat."—Press. E. H. SOTHERN and MISS HARNED. The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée Election Day. .....THIRD MONTH..... Charles Frohman presents Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 424 St., Lex. Av. This week: Matinee Every Day, 25c. MADAME SANS GENE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Special Matinée Election Day. JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last Week at This Theatre. LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN in The Girl in the Barracks. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Nov. 6—WM. GILLETTE in SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. MATS. SATURDAY & ELECTION DAY AT 2. Julia Marlowe in Barbara Frietchie.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Last Week. Last Wed. and Sat. Mats. Thursday, Mr. Smith's Night—Souvenirs. Evgs. 8:30 WHY SMITH LEFT HOME. Mats., 2:15. Next Monday—Direct from Garrick Theatre. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN. The Girl in the Barracks

Proctor's 23d St. Moung Toon & Co. Cont. Perf. EDISON MOVING PICTURES. 15, 25, 50c. Perkins D. Fisher & Co., Conroy & McDonald, others.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. ED HARRIGAN & CO. New Moving Pictures. 30 other Big Features. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN CONCERT HALL
CUSHION SLOSSON $1,000
CARROMS SCHAEFER 1,000
OCT. 30-31, NOV. 1, 8 P. M.
300 Points Each Night.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & SAT. A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND. 50TH TIMES. SOUVENIRS. NEXT. MON.

WISCONSIN MAN'S LUCK.

A Lottery Ticket Brought Him Wife and a Competence.

Charles Weiland, who says he is a partner in a prosperous glue manufacturing establishment at Carrollville, Wis., and Helen Piepenhagen were married on Saturday last at a hotel in Hoboken by Justice of the Peace George F. Seymour of Hoboken. The bride arrived from Germany on Saturday on the Auguste Victoria. Mr. Weiland had journeyed from his Western home to meet her, and the bride found him waiting on the dock. They went to the hotel at once and Judge Seymour was summoned.

Weiland said yesterday he came to this country about a year ago. When he obtained work in Carrollville he had but $8. He and his present wife were engaged to be married before he left Germany, and he was to send for her as soon as he could obtain the money. He says he went to work in the glue factory as night engineer, and that his prospects of sending for his intended bride were not rosy. One night while he was on duty a tramp entered and asked for some money, offering in return a lottery ticket. Weiland gave him $1 for it and two weeks later found he had won a good prize. He did not say how much, but he invested it in the glue factory, and says he is now comfortably off. As soon as his returns from his investment warranted he sent for Miss Piepenhagen. He says he could obtain $50,000 for his interest in the glue factory. The couple will start for the West to-day.

So Many "Best" Ma
of clothing being advert
we really don't know w
we come in.

Candidly, we don't k
that ours is the best cloth
(there are other good mak
but we're quite sure there
no better makes.

Oxfords and Greenish mixtur
rough Cheviot and Homespun Bus
Suits, with either double or s
breasted waistcoats, at $18, are s
freely.

Also Oxford Top-Coats, at $18 & $

"Smart" patterns—some of the
clusive—in Youths' Suits, $10, $1
& $20.

Sole Agents for the Monarch Shoe

Hackett, Carhart & C
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal S
Near Chamb

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gericke. Sembrich. Ternina. Jackson. Dohnanyi. Hambourg. Kneisel. Adamowski and others.
A permanent Orches maintained solely Concert performan
Five Matinees Wed. Arts.—Nov. 8. Jan. 17, Feb. 21, M
Five Evg. Conc Thursdays—Nov. 9, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, M
Change of progra each performa
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